

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

The Monitor's view

## Ford's shake-up

As the dust settles on the upheavals in Washington, it is still not crystal clear why the shake-up happened and how it happened. The explanation that seems most plausible is that President Ford is asserting himself, toughening his stance with a kind of "domestic Mayaguez" operation — all in preparation for the 1976 nominating convention and an expected challenge from Ronald Reagan.

The President, his denials to the contrary, presumably feels that all the in-fighting and dissent in his administration — on detente, energy, New York City, the economy — were beginning to damage his domestic and foreign policies. Hence the installation of his "own team" and his determination to prove that he is his own man.

How much Mr. Ford will benefit politically from these bold moves remains to be seen.

As to the new team itself, two points should be made: First, the appointees deserve a chance to prove themselves before being judged. Second, since all of the new executives, except General Scowcroft, have political ambitions for the vice-presidency, they must lean over backward not to give the impression that they are politicizing their new departments.

In general, the appointments raise some challenging questions:

• Can Mr. Rumsfeld as Secretary of Defense learn his job quickly enough to be an effective voice for the military establishment in this crucial period of the SALT negotiations? While we do not agree with James Schlesinger's views on detente, we nonetheless believe it is in the national interest that there be a countervailing position in the administration on such crucial issues as nuclear strategy and disarmament.

Mr. Schlesinger's departure is a loss to the nation. He has proven to be a man of integrity, loyalty, and intellectual vigor. He fought forthrightly for the needs of the military and probably understood those needs better than any other secretary in recent history.

Mr. Rumsfeld may fall into line with the President's own thinking on nuclear arms control. But it may prove harder to sell a

SALT agreement to Congress without Schlesinger at the helm.

• The detachment of Henry Kissinger from his job as national security adviser was long overdue — but has he been detached? The National Security Council under Nixon and Ford has functioned as the personal preserve of Dr. Kissinger rather than the place where different points of view — from Defense, the State Department, CIA — are aired, coordinated and presented to the President in an objective way.

Naming Lt. Gen. Brent Scowcroft, Dr. Kissinger's longtime deputy, to the post of security adviser is hardly a break with past practice. It is only a weak effort to convey the impression that some power has been stripped from the Secretary of State and that the President is to that extent more independent.

This "nonreform" is unlikely to placate congressional and other critics of Kissinger's immense power. In fact it will probably be seen that amid all the reshuffling the one man thought to be the most powerful — and the most secretive — has survived.

• There is little question that William Colby had to be replaced eventually in order to rebuild the image and respect of the Central Intelligence Agency (although he has acquitted himself extremely well in the congressional investigation committees). It was thought, however, that it would take a professional of stature to revive the agency. This gives George Bush the task of overcoming his inexperience in intelligence matters and keeping himself and the CIA free of politics — so as to convince Americans that his dominant concern is the rehabilitation of their most important intelligence agency.

In short, Mr. Ford's shake-up creates some new problems. The President has made some admirable Cabinet appointments in the past and demonstrated his commitment to quality and independence of thought from his subordinates. He now risks that record if his new appointees fail to demonstrate that they place good government above personal loyalty and politics.

## Spain: the future without Franco

The brightest hope for Spain's future is that there is a broad popular desire for a freer way of life. The fascism and paternalism of Francisco Franco have not blunted the Spanish people's democratic yearnings. They have only heightened them.

The question then is one of the pace and direction of a change that is inevitable. For Prince Juan Carlos the principal challenge will be to maintain stability. Assuming his instincts are on the side of liberalization, he will have to move the country toward political reform fast enough to satisfy pent-up popular aspirations but slowly enough to avoid a challenge from the right with the resulting threat of chaos and anarchy.

The transition will not be easy. It is asking a great deal of a people that has lived under the longest one-man dictatorship in modern history to evolve a new political order without strain. The contest for power will involve many contending interests, including the police, the military, the church, labor, liberals, monarchists, separatists.

Another unknown factor is the strength of the underground Communist Party. While the older-generation Communists are less pro-Soviet and more like French or Italian than the Portuguese Marxists, it remains to be seen what the younger generation thinks — and how strong the party is.

For all the imponderables, however, there are also factors that should make for a more orderly evolution toward democracy than is taking place in Portugal. The nation's economic maturity is one. Although Spain faces some grave problems, including rising unemployment and inflation, it has achieved one of the highest growth rates in Europe and a per capita gross national product of \$2,000 a year.

This means Spaniards have a stake in stability. There is a liberal-minded strong middle class which recognizes that, to keep up the economic momentum, Spain will have to

join the European Common Market. This will require that it move toward a more democratic system. The fact that the Roman Catholic Church is no longer a political issue and contains many clerics of moderate, liberal positions is likewise a hopeful one.

The experience of neighboring Portugal may also prove to be instructive. Spain will want to prevent the disorganization and confusion that could come with too sudden a liberalization. Memory of the bitter civil war could be an added moderating influence.

In any event, as Spain now gropes toward a

## Britain: oil to the rescue

Queen Elizabeth pushed the button, and Britain celebrated its new role as one of the globe's major producers of oil. The rest of the world ought to add its cheers. For the oil which the Queen officially started flowing appears to offer at least a good boost to the economic rescue of a nation whose contributions to human advancement have been incalculable.

Indeed, even now, seekers for seabed oil everywhere stand to benefit from the technology brought quickly into being by British and Norwegian operations in the North Sea. Norway's pipeline from its underwater Ekofisk field to England opened last month. Britain's just-opened pipeline is from its rich Forties Field to a refinery in Scotland.

Britain will be mistress of the seas in a new sense if the North Sea venture succeeds as planned. For the North Sea storms are legendary. To keep the oil flowing under these conditions, to prove the equipment's safeguards against ecological damage, would be one of mankind's signal achievements.

But the difficulties are not only technological. The issue of Scottish nationalism

has been heated by voices claiming the oil for Scotland. The issue of government regulation and participation is the subject of negotiation and renegotiation as conditions change and costs rise and Britain seeks to balance incentives for private industry with revenues for the country. The whole question of the world price of oil complicates the picture, with the relatively high cost of extracting North Sea oil making high oil prices ironically attractive to former victims of them.

It is to be hoped that all the actual and figurative storms can be weathered. For Britain then could become not only self-sufficient in oil by 1980 but an exporter of oil by 1985. Combined with the other North Sea finds, the output could substantially reduce Western Europe's reliance on Middle East oil. And the United States, as part of the Western community, could share in that community's growing self-reliance.

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'The only thing I've got against independence is giving England back to the English'



## Sweden meets its aid quota

Sweden has long gone its own independent way in foreign policy, sometimes irritating the West and particularly the United States, while at other times troubling the communist countries. But there has been a consistency in its vigorous assertion of its neutral principles and its practice of broad-based egalitarian policies.

Now comes word that Sweden has quietly emerged as the first industrial nation to spend one percent of its gross national product on foreign aid — or a total of \$880 million this year alone. That one percent figure was a standard set by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development which argued it was the least that the wealthier powers could do.

"We have made a conscious effort to fulfill our obligation to the poor countries," says Premier Olof Palme puts it. Sweden's choice of aid recipients, however, has come in for sharp criticism in the U.S. Cuba, North Vietnam, and Tanzania are on the list along with India, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, and Bolivia. But Sweden defends its decisions, noting that Washington's choice of aid recipients is also in line with its foreign policy goals. The Swedes ask rhetorically: Why shouldn't we have the same right? And, of course, they do.

Moreover, the government in Stockholm makes much of the fact that nearly half of Swedish aid is channeled through the United Nations Development Program and other international agencies — an approach that takes the onus off the Swedish Government as far as recipients are concerned.

All in all, any nation's effort to meet the OECD goal deserves credit. It ought also to be noted that the Netherlands and Norway are not far behind and are expected to reach the one percent figure next year.

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL EDITION

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## Amin bites Red hand that fed him

By Joseph C. Harsch

Moscow has had a jolt. President Idi Amin of Uganda has treated the mighty Soviet Union just as carelessly and callously as he is accustomed to treat any ordinary former European colonial power.

The technical action is the formal suspension of diplomatic relations between Kampala and Moscow. The practical effect is the collapse of a considerable Soviet political, economic, and military investment in East Africa. The broader implications about the influence of communism and Soviet imperialism are fascinating.

The trouble started with a mistaken assumption. It assumed that because it has been supplying President Amin with guns, tanks, and planes it could call upon him to back Moscow's favorite faction in the three-cornered contest for control of the great former Portuguese colony of Angola.

The assumption turned out to have been another heavy-handed Moscow blunder. President Amin does not like to have foreigners, particularly white ones, telling him what he should or should not do.

President Amin happens to be chairman this year of the Organization for African Unity. That organization has been trying to arrange a negotiated settlement among the three rival factions in Angola.

Moscow backs the MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola). The United States, China, and South Africa (in remarkable combination, indeed) back the rival FNLA (National Front for the Liberation of Angola) and/or UNITA (the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola). Moscow asked President Amin to join it in backing and recognizing the MPLA.

The result is a remarkable demonstration of how fragile a Soviet position can be in Africa. Moscow obviously thought it had a solid base in Uganda for influence-building operations in East Africa. Today, it looks like going, with the wind. It is as far gone as Moscow's position in Ghana, which it had built on personal relations with former President Kwame Nkrumah. It is as far gone as Moscow's once-solid position in Egypt.

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## Black students claim Russians beat them up

By Elizabeth Pond  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

African students here are alleging — and protesting — discrimination against them in the Soviet Union. This month the African Student Union (ASU) in Lvov asked African ambassadors in Moscow to help stop racial assaults on and arbitrary expulsions of black students in that Ukrainian city.

More broadly, ASU spokesmen called student experiences here "torture" and requested "respect" from the Russians.

In a written memorandum, the students asked their own ambassadors to "keep in contact with us so as not to give the Russians the idea that we are outcasts." The memo-

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Rambouillet summitters: Wilson, Moro, Schmidt, Giscard d'Estaing, Miki, and Ford

## West in huddle on world economy

By Takashi Oka  
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

For the first time ever, the heads of government of the six leading developed democracies are getting together to discuss how to reestablish order and cohesion in their economic relations with one another and with the entire world.

There have been summits before, but the "seminar" this weekend at the secluded Chateau de Rambouillet, 30 miles outside Paris, is the first effort of Western heads of state to center their joint attention on the economic malaise affecting them all.

French President Giscard d'Estaing, the originator and convener of the Rambouillet summit, told the French newspaper Le Figaro that he hoped the summit would lead to "an awareness of the global political and economic responsibilities that the West's economic situation implies."

U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, speaking in Pittsburgh,

said President Ford would go to the summit with a proposal for a broad new procedure to review and coordinate the economic policy decisions of the six participating nations.

Besides the U.S. and French heads of state, four prime ministers are attending the meeting — Helmut Schmidt of West Germany, Harold Wilson of Britain, Aldo Moro of Italy, and Takeo Miki of Japan.

Canada has sought admission as a seventh participant, but so far France has stood firm on its insistence that the meeting must be restricted in membership and that opening the door to Canada would unleash irresistible pressures for admission from other middle-ranking powers.

In some way it is surprising that, with all the economic disarray in the Western world, leaders have not gotten together until now to discuss jointly their problems and seek joint solutions. So far they have left the running mostly to their finance ministers.

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## Australians brace for bitter election duel as crisis swirls

By David K. Willis  
American news editor of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Long taken for granted has been a quiet, undramatic government in placid, pleasant Canberra. So has a continual flow of wool, meat, and minerals from what is one of the earth's largest storehouses of natural resources.

But so dramatically has the political climate changed in the past week that the worried ear of many a world capital is now tuned in to the loudest constitutional uproar in Australia's 76 years as an independent nation.

Dock strikes, marches in the streets, arrests — despite a call for moderation by trade union leader Robert Hawke, all these disturbances make the people who buy Australian resources in Tokyo, Washington and London ask whether the flow of goods might now be interrupted — and whether it is entirely wise to plan on new ventures Down Under.

Ahead lies what Radio Australia is calling the bitterst election campaign for decades between opposition leader and caretaker prime minister Malcolm Fraser, the Oxford-educated, millionaire sheep-farmer whose Liberal party controls the Senate and aggressive Gough Whitlam, ousted as prime minister by



Malcolm Fraser, power bid

Gov. Gen. Sir John Kerr Nov. 10. The result is unpredictable. Election day is expected to be Dec. 13.

Australia's Senate precipitated the present crisis by its refusal to pass the national budget — a refusal that threatened to leave the country's civil service and armed forces unpaid.

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## UN fears American ire on Zionist vote

By David Anable  
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

United Nations officials are extremely concerned about the possible American reaction to this week's anti-Zionist vote in the General Assembly.

But some of these officials, together with numerous Western as well as "third world" diplomats, are almost equally disturbed by what they are convinced was U.S. Ambassador Daniel P. Moynihan's mishandling of the whole issue, which they say made things worse than they need have been.

In particular, these diplomats are worried by what they describe as Mr. Moynihan's tendency to emotionalize the Zionist debate. At stake was an Arab-inspired resolution that defined Zionism as "a form of racism" and racial discrimination. The Assembly adopted the resolution by 73 votes to 35 with 32 abstentions.

By helping to turn the debate into a dramatic confrontation, these diplomats say, Mr. Moynihan drove some of the wavering back into the shelter of their customary alliance with the "third world." A more

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## DECISION FOR MICRONESIA

Scattered across the vast western Pacific, the volcanic islands and coral atolls of Micronesia are facing a decision on their future. Will they choose nationhood?

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## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## FOCUS

## Joseph, a man of Zaire

By Dorothy Espen

Kinshasa, Zaire  
Joseph, gardener to an American couple in Kinshasa, capital of Zaire, has a monthly salary of 25 zaires — \$50 at the official rate. Inflation is so rampant that this tentative dollar equivalent overstates what Joseph's income can buy for his family of five.

Yet Joseph is better off than many of his 24 million countrymen. The average per capita income of \$100 in the former Belgian Congo makes Zaire one of the 20 poorest countries in the world. Meanwhile, its potential in mineral, forest, animal, and hydroelectric resources is tremendous.

The crowded ride to work in a bus that is sometimes spanking modern, sometimes rickety takes him an hour or more from his simple concrete block cabin. Twice a month his pay is recorded in his government-issued workbook under his new official African name of Mpolo.

Government laws guarantee vacation with pay, employer contribution to medical expenses, weddings, and other emergencies, but not compensation for the unemployment that always threatens. From his primary years in a mission school Joseph can read enough to pick up the government newspaper.

His wife Philomene supplements Joseph's income by offering such things as palm oil and canned fish for sale in a wooden stand beside the street near her house — in competition with dozens of her compatriots. She is trying to save so she can invest in soft drinks, too.

But a pair of tongs costs one zaire, and the staples, manioc and maize, cost 0.10 and 0.15 zaires per two pounds respectively. It takes at least five zaires to buy six yards of the bright cotton cloth that Philomene uses for her "pagne."

Primary education is compulsory but Joseph must pay a registration fee of several zaires for his children as well as buy books, materials, and uniforms.

Joseph was the first of four brothers to move from the north to the capital. Under the tradition of extended family solidarity he has helped his brothers and cousins to follow in his footsteps.

Now he is worried about the youngest, one of the many unemployed threatened with a forced return to his native village under a new announcement by President Mobutu Sese Seko. Joseph recognizes the seriousness of city crowding and the need

for farmers in the bush. But he also knows how difficult farming and marketing have become.

Like his countrymen, Joseph is sardonic about the President's sweeping edicts, most of them noble in their intent but impossible to implement within the deadlines set. Actually most of the country's economic ills can be blamed on the world recession rather than on President Mobutu.

Nor is Zaire's fantastic inflation his fault. But since he has taken into his hands sole responsibility for affairs in Zaire, he is a natural target for criticism from simple citizens like Joseph.

Joseph and Philomene labor under what to most Westerners would seem overwhelming hardships. Yet, like their neighbors in the family compounds of the "collectivity" where they live, they do not appear downtrodden.

Philomene always looks handsome in her patterned "pagne" wrapped around her waist — sometimes with a towering turban covering her intricately braided coiffure. Joseph wears sneakers. Philomene is often barefoot, walking gracefully erect, the youngest child wrapped to her back, a large jar of palm oil on her head.

In the evening their "collectivity" resounds with recorded music, sometimes he is dancing, too. Extreme poverty does not grind down the Zairians. Yet it will take more than their natural resilience and incomes of \$100 to \$300 a year to develop Zaire's rich resources and turn it into the productive country it could be.

## N. Ireland: hard facts we need to know

By Francis Renny  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Belfast  
"Thirty Minutes of Carnage!" shouts a headline in the Belfast News Letter. In the course of half-an-hour, Provisional IRA squads have killed one man, deliberately maimed sixteen and kidnapped three more. And the victims are not Protestants loyal to the British Crown, but fellow Republicans and Catholics.

## VIEW FROM ULSTER

The feud which split the IRA into "Officials" and "Provisionals" originated in politics. The Officials want to struggle for a Marxist People's Republic, while the Provisionals had more use for murder than Marxism: to them the essential thing was to bomb and shoot the British out of Ireland.

The latest outbreak of internecine violence began with a fist fight, some insults, and one or two pistol shots. Catholic priests intervened to keep the two factions apart. But indignation built up and finally exploded in 30 minutes of carefully coordinated cruelty. Anyone who is sickened by the continuous outpouring of evil news from Ulster should be thankful that the precise, savage details of these incidents are usually suppressed. But perhaps it is time a few were filled in.

Between six in the evening and half past, more than a dozen Belfast Provisional squads made their rounds. Two masked men burst into a bar in the Markets district and mowed down three Catholics with bursts from a submachine gun. Three armed men entered a doctor's surgery, pinned him down, and shot him in the legs. In at least four cases, men were shot as they sat in their kitchens having the evening meal. Yet another squad broke into the house of David McGrath and, finding he was out, shot his wife through the legs instead. Of the casualties, one was listed as grave, three as seriously hurt, and the remaining twelve as moderately or lightly injured. It is believed that a dozen more intended victims escaped because of poor marksmanship.

Almost as soon as the bloody half-hour was over, a spokesman for the Official IRA called a press conference and laid the blame on the Provisionals. The Provisionals accepted it, announcing they had executed justice on

"criminal gangs" who had been terrorizing the Catholic community in the guise of protectors. How that applied to Mrs. McGrath and to the doctor who now cannot attend to any patients of any persuasion was not explained.

"Kneecapping" — the destruction of the knee joint, usually by gunshot but sometimes with a hand-held electric drill — has long been a favorite Provisional IRA punishment.)

One consequence of the rejection by the Catholic Republican community of the Protestant-dominated Royal Ulster Constabulary has been the collapse of law and order in Catholic areas of Belfast. The IRA has claimed to have replaced the RUC with its own patrols. But many of these patrols have degenerated into protection rackets. (Their charges are relatively restrained: taxi drivers in Catholic areas normally pay the gangs a pound a day — a rate duplicated by Protestant gangs in their areas. And the Protestants have their own, milder version of the Catholics' internal warfare.)

The sad thing is that violence is indulged in by certainly less than 1 percent of Northern Ireland's population (which would be fifteen thousand people or fewer). It is another warning of how few are needed to disrupt and pervert the life of the majority in any society.

[All the same the visitor to Belfast can go about his business relatively peacefully. Mr. Renny writes on his return to London:]

For this reporter, the fact is that in two weeks he has not heard so much as a pistol shot: even though, one morning, he woke to learn that there had been two bomb explosions and thirty shootings. It's true that one of the bombs, a twenty pounder, had bounced off the shutters of a bar and disarmed itself by splitting in half without blowing up.

But even without such special mercies, the real Belfast is no more like the TV newsreels than the real Chicago is like the gangster films. Only here and there, and for certain unhappy people, do the nightmares come true.

This is not to say that everyone isn't aware that times are abnormal. You can't go about your business for long without meeting a British Army patrol, half on one side of the street and half on the other, covering each other. Or being stopped by an armoured car whose crew politely asks to see what you are carrying. Anyone who visits the inner shopping centre of Belfast has to get used to the gentle pat-pat-pat of the police searchers at the turnstile. And most stores employ staff at the door, who peer into women's shopping bags for possible bombs.

What counts with the visiting businessman selecting an hotel is not so much the six rating as the bomb-rating. The Europa, for example, may be four-star; but it also has a record of more than twenty bombings. Happily the hotel's fault: it just has the misfortune to be the most prominent building in central Belfast, and therefore a challenge to IRA terrorists seeking to make the security forces look foolish. This reporter stays at a one-star hotel. It was designed to be bombproof, but unfortunately someone drove a carload of explosives into the underground garage and ruined the opening. Now you have to pass an elaborate security search to get your car up to the building, and even then it has to stay out in the open.

All this apart, the average Belfasters follow the human tendency to return to normal as quickly as possible. At times this approach is ridiculous. For example, it is absolutely forbidden to leave cars unattended in the city centre — before six o'clock in the evening, and with no limit on Sundays. So the local headquarters of the British Broadcasting Corporation (which has twice had car bombs placed against it) is surrounded by parked cars every evening, even though there are plenty of people working inside it. And the BBC is gallantly spending a million pounds on a brand new extension.

The spirit of business (or rather culture) is usual, is being boosted yet further by The Queen's University of Belfast with a 17-day Festival of the Arts, which opened on November 6th surrounded by gunfire, "bombs, and music." Music critic Donald Mitchell, writing in one local paper, remarked:

"Some might feel that when the pound is being destroyed by inflation and our society by fanaticism, we should be thinking in terms of sackcloth and ashes rather than bright lights and sweet music. But such a lowering of the spirit must be resisted because it is defeatist. Once the individual spirit or the spirit of a people is broken, the enemy has won."

With new constitutional arrangements for Ulster under debate, there are fears the IRA will try to throw everyone off balance with a massive new bombing campaign both here and in Britain. One Protestant leader, William Craig, warns: "For the next six or seven months, the watchword will have to be 'Endure.'"

Francis Renny is a veteran British journalist, based in London.

## Portugal's settlers bitter over debacle in Angola

By Helen Gibson  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Lisbon  
The rival political forces fighting for power in this country turned the independence of war-torn Angola into a watershed date for Portugal's own revolution.

As the clock ticked toward the colony's severance from Portugal, Lisbon buzzed with rumors of impending coups and countercoups. The armed forces went on full alert, and the Communists urged their followers to maintain "popular vigilance."

The focal point of the confrontation was the far Left and Communist demands that the Portuguese Government turn Angola over to the Soviet-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA).

But all Portugal's political forces to the right of the Communists demanded that the question of Angola's future government either be left open, or a decision reached making the MPLA share power with Angola's two other liberation movements.

They pointed out that the Portuguese Government signed the independence agreement in January with all three liberation movements. The other two are the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA), which is openly backed by neighboring Zaire, fights with Chinese arms, and apparently is supported by Western business interests; and the moderate National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

The Socialist-dominated government, headed by Prime Minister Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo, would have liked to hand the territory over to all three groups but feared the response from the Left.

President Francisco da Costa Gomes called all top members of the government and leaders of Portugal's three main parties into urgent meeting Sunday night. The agonizing problem of what to do with Angola was discussed until dawn Monday.

Late Monday it was learned that the government had decided to haul down the Portuguese flag in Luanda, the Angolan capital, at noon that day (12 hours ahead of schedule) and simply to hand over to the "Angolan people" — in other words to let the

liberation movements fight it out for themselves.

Adding heat to the arguments over Angola are the estimated 300,000 Portuguese settlers who fled from the fighting that has racked the territory ever since Portugal signed the January agreement and set up a transitional government representing the three movements. Since their airlift to Portugal, they have consistently complained of atrocities committed against the whites by the MPLA.

They are exceedingly bitter about Portugal's handling of Angola's independence. They blame the military regime for their plight. Many of them lost everything — houses, businesses, possessions, clothes, and even relatives — in their flight from the war-torn territory.

The Angolan refugees have some muscle to back their bitterness. Many of them smuggled weapons into Portugal. There are reports they even managed to bring machine guns in with their boxes of household goods.

Angola, whose mineral riches could rank second behind South Africa on the continent, is the last of Portugal's African colonies to gain independence, and it has generated the most bitterness.

The architect of the decolonization of Angola, Adm. Antonio Rosa Coutinho, Sunday was called an "assassin" by pro-government demonstrators, who demanded his execution.

Admiral Coutinho also is the main target of hatred for the refugees. They blame him — he openly supports the MPLA as the only legitimate representative of the Angolan people — as the prime reason for the disastrous events there.

The Communist-controlled newspaper Diario de Noticias devoted pages of its Monday edition to an interview with Admiral Coutinho, in which once again he said that only the MPLA should govern the country.

And so Portugal reached independence for its one-time colony with bitter strife and division among its own political parties, with apprehension by the ordinary Portuguese people as to what those divisions might produce in Portugal, and with deep suspicion by 300,000 refugees who feel that the way the whole independence process was handled cost them everything they ever worked for.

## Spanish hold weakening on contested Saharan colony

By Richard Mowrer  
Special correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Madrid  
The retreat of the "green marchers" from Spanish Sahara does not mean a setback for King Hassan II of Morocco, for these reasons:

• Only one-quarter, if that, of the 108,000-square-mile territory is under Spanish control, the Spanish Army having pulled back to more defensible positions nearer the coast.

Elements of the Moroccan Army are reported to have penetrated southward into eastern Spanish Sahara, at various points, to depths of 20, 40, 60, and even 120 miles, meeting no opposition from the Spanish Army of even the Air Force. They have, however, reportedly clashed with armed units of the Algerian-backed Saharan independence movement, the Polisario Front.

• Bilateral talks between Morocco and Spain are to be resumed. These talks, which had included Mauritania, were broken off when Algeria intervened, apparently threatening Spain with dire economic consequences if a deal with Morocco resulted. Spain gets oil and natural gas from Algeria and has signed important industrial contracts with that country.

Now these talks are to be resumed and apparently will concern only that part of Spanish Sahara still under Spanish control. The rest of the territory, to all intents and purposes, is up for grabs unless the United Nations somehow can make its influence prevail in the area.

What happens beyond the area outside our lines is not our affair," Lt. Gen. Ramon Cuadra Medina, commander of the unified

Canary Islands command, told reporters at El Alun, the capital of Spanish Sahara.

The "green marchers" have been told by King Hassan to withdraw only to their point of departure, Tarfaya, 20 miles from the Spanish Sahara frontier, and wait there. They still can pose a grave problem for Spain.

Secrecy surrounds the circumstances that led to King Hassan's pullback speech and the resumption of direct negotiations with Spain.

There is speculation that Spain may have made an offer to Morocco along these lines: Give us time to withdraw with dignity and honor, don't try to stampede us; in return there will be no interference from us if you penetrate areas of Spanish Sahara where the Spanish presence has ended.

These considerations also are presumed to have come into play: From Spain's point of view, it is better to have Morocco absorb Spanish Sahara than to have there a revolutionary socialist puppet satellite of Algeria; better for King Hassan's monarchy to survive than for an internal upheaval caused by the Spanish Sahara dispute to provoke a left-wing revolution in Morocco.

It is thought in some quarters that a deal could be worked out which would allow Spain to share in the profits of the territory's rich phosphate deposits, allow Spain special fishing rights off the Moroccan coast, and guarantee the security of the Canary Islands.

Spain remains committed to the concept of self-determination for the Saharan people. But



Statue of Portuguese poet Luis de Camoes awaits journey home at Luanda

the feeling here is that it is up to the UN to take the initiative on this, and soon.

Spain's warning made last May — that if the situation deteriorates it reserves the right to pull out of Spanish Sahara altogether — still stands.

The eastern-most locality reportedly still occupied by Spanish forces is Serrana, population 7,000, 180 miles west of the Algerian-Mauritanian border and 120 miles from the Atlantic coast. The phosphates center Bu-Craa is in the Spanish-controlled area.

Spanish forces have pulled out of La Guera at the southern-most coastal tip of Spanish Sahara but are still in Villa Cisneros which, like El Alun, is being swiftly cleared of Spanish civilians.

## Wilson plan for get up and go Great Britain

By Takashi Oka  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

London  
For the first time, says Harold Wilson, government, management, and unions have agreed on "a common approach" aimed at transforming Britain into a "high-output, high-earnings economy based on full employment."

The new program means that for the time being the Labour government intends to give priority to industrial development even over its social-welfare objectives.

It is a tall order, even as the Prime Minister spoke at a press conference here, members of

Parliament were disclosing that Chrysler, the American automaker, wanted government aid of 100 million (more than \$200 million) if it were not to shut down its plants in Britain, throwing 25,000 employees out of work.

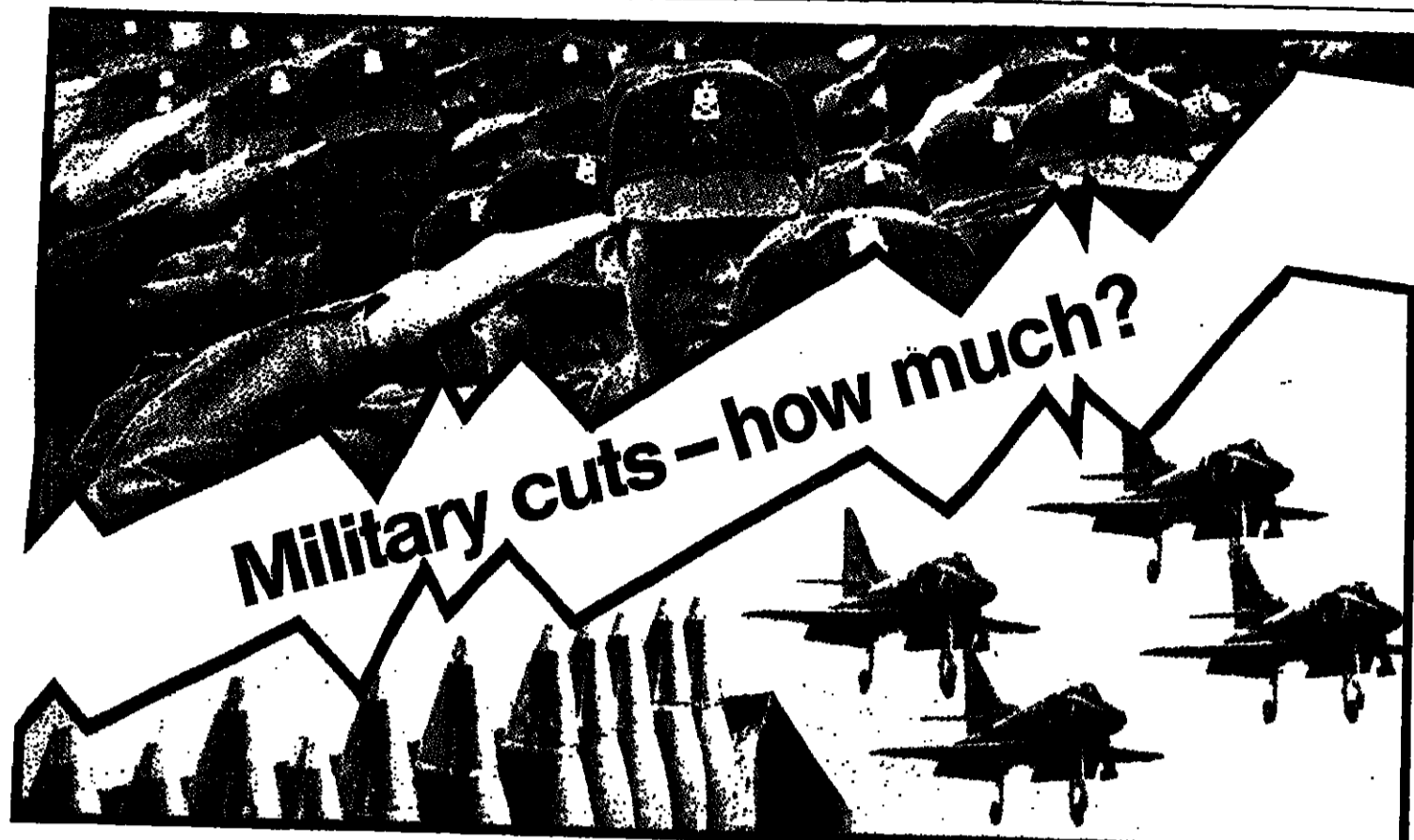
Workers at Llanwern, Wales, were still refusing, meanwhile, to allow the British Steel Corporation to commission its ultramodern 5,000-ton-a-day blast furnace. Industrial relations at the plant appear almost to have broken down. The new furnace is a key element in British Steel's modernization program, under which an estimated 40,000 workers will become expendable during the next 10 years.

The new program agreed to in a meeting at Chequers, the Prime Minister's country resi-

dence, aims to select 30 industries vital to economic recovery for priority government assistance.

The government hopes to identify three groups of industries: those that, judging by past performance and current prospects, are intrinsically likely to be successful; those that have the potential for success; and those (as in the case of component suppliers) most important to the rest of industry.

Using battlefield language, Mr. Wilson told his press conference that the new approach "should be seen as supporting the valiant and the brave and the resuscitation of the wounded heres."



## America to slash its defense budget

By Guy Halverson  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The White House is quietly telling key congressmen that future Pentagon budget requests will be scaled down from past high levels — more in keeping with "actual" U.S. defense needs, sources here say.

Deputy Secretary of Defense William P. Clements Jr. (acting as Defense Secretary until Donald H. Rumsfeld's confirmation) met earlier this month with members of the Senate Budget Committee, according to committee sources.

According to an aide for one senator on the committee, Mr. Clements gave the distinct

impression that the White House believes that former Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger may have somewhat "overstated" the "case" for the fiscal 1976 budget and that future Pentagon requests would be more "accurate" as to actual U.S. defense needs.

According to the aides, Mr. Clements said that while no major new weapons system would be cut from the 1977 budget, the administration might be more "flexible on the matter of personnel" — implying some future reductions in troop strength.

U.S. forces (numbering 2.1 million) have already been slashed 40 percent since 1968 — a "bottom line," that Secretary Schlesinger argues cannot be further lowered without seriously weakening the U.S. defense posture.

Meanwhile Congress is expected to approve an overall fiscal year 1976 budget of around \$91 billion, some \$7.1 billion less than originally requested.

There are also strong indications, congressional sources say, that when the defense budget for 1977 is released by the White House next year, it will be far less than the \$104 billion budget that top defense budget officials had estimated would be necessary to maintain current troop levels.

"Something new is happening," says an aide to a Democratic congressman on the House Armed Services Committee. "The system is moving on its own now. It really isn't going to matter all that much who fills the post of Defense Secretary."

## U.S. tries to get Soviet talking arms limits again

By Dana Adams Schmidt  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The United States, according to its placed sources, has proposed to the Soviet Union that differences between the countries in limiting strategic arms be solved by raising the ceiling of 2,400 missile delivery systems set at the Vladivostok conference in November, 1974.

Under the proposal, a number of long-range Soviet Backfire bombers, and a number of U.S. cruise missiles (designed to fly under Soviet radar by following the terrain below them) would be added to the 2,400 limit. This would be in lieu of trying to fit them at the expense of other weapons.

Both sides attach enormous importance to the strategic value of these weapons. In Backfire is in early stages of production. The U.S.'s B-1 bomber is still under development.

This, it is learned, is the proposal Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger referred to Monday (Nov. 10) when he announced a tough line against Moscow in the strategic arms talks (SALT).

The Soviets, Mr. Kissinger said, had not responded adequately to the U.S. idea. They must give a more substantive reply, he said, before Washington could make any further replies. Nor could there be any Ford-Nixon summit meeting in Washington before there was "some promise" of an agreement on SALT.

Experts here assume that the Soviets split on how to respond — whether to take "soft" détente line, and agree to more cut missiles in return for more Backfire bombers, or to hold out for more restrictions on cruise missiles.

The Backfire bomber is the longest range aircraft in the Soviet arsenal, capable of reaching the U.S. and returning with a single airborne refueling. However, its range is believed to equal that of the new B-1.

Neither of the weapons were included in the Vladivostok talks in 1974, which put the ceiling on offensive delivery systems. It was clear why they were not included, but the theory is that both sides were eager to reach agreement and did not want to slow down progress being made at the time.

Secretary Kissinger acknowledged that negotiations with the Soviet Union are at present "stagnating."

On other points:

The Secretary came to his news conference Nov. 10 confident and relaxed, smiling and in good humor. He indicated by his words and demeanor that he had come to terms with the new power relationship within the U.S. Government that resulted from the departure of Secretary of State James R. Schlesinger from the Defense Department and his own departure from the position as secretary of the President for national security.

He even showed a touch of humility, explaining that there had been indeed personality differences between himself and Dr. Schlesinger which neither of them had handled with as much "elegance" as might have been desired.

He said he would continue to have a "special relationship" to the Verification Committee which reviews international negotiations including SALT, and another committee which meets only to handle the highest level of international crises.

President Sadat of Egypt will be appointed, in the opinion of Middle East observers, to hear that Secretary Kissinger indicated no concessions whatsoever, on the Palestinian issue. He said that he recognized that a final solution in the Middle East must take account of Palestinian interests but that the United States could not deal with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) until it recognized Israel by accepting UN Security Council Resolution 242.

## Wendy Yoshimura: internment camp baby who turned revolutionary

By Frederic A. Moritz  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

Before Pearl Harbor Frank Yoshimura was a fisherman in southern California. Then came internment for almost four years in the Manzanar relocation camp where daughter Wendy was born.

Thirty-two years later the only child of Fresno, California, gardeners Frank and Fumie Yoshimura was arrested with Patricia Hearst, heiress to the newspaper "empire" held responsible by some Japanese-Americans for stirring anti-Japanese feeling in California.

Today Miss Yoshimura says she recollects little of the relocation camp where she was born. But her situation and the plight of her parents has drawn increasing sympathy from other Japanese-Americans who, in the words of one, "still remember that Dec. 7 when all of our aspirations came crashing down on us and shattered our faith in our country."

A Wendy Yoshimura defense fund has been organized in Fresno by the Central California Japanese-American Citizens League district council and the Fresno Buddhist Betsuin. A San Francisco group plans to send observers to court sessions and to help Miss Yoshimura find a job if she is released on bail before her scheduled Jan. 14 trial. She is being tried on charges of illegally possessing explosives in connection with an alleged 1972 campus bombing plot.

Organizers say the funds are necessary to guarantee a fair trial because of the modest means of Miss Yoshimura's mother and

father, who have told reporters that together they make \$150 to \$200 a week. Neither group takes a stand on Miss Yoshimura's plea that she is innocent and went underground three years ago because she feared she would be forced to testify against a boyfriend and could not get a fair trial.

"Most second generation Japanese-Americans (nisei) have blocked out their World War II experience as if it were a nightmare. But the case of Wendy Yoshimura forces the issue. There is a lot of hidden pain that can be easily relieved by supporting Miss Yoshimura and her family," explains one nisei veteran of the World War II relocation camps, where more than 100,000 Japanese-Americans were arbitrarily imprisoned.

He says many nisei parents can sympathize with Mr. and Mrs. Yoshimura because they have seen their own third generation (sansei) children reject their cautious, hard-working life-style.

"Our parents told us that as Japanese-Americans we had to be quiet and work doubly hard to get ahead. We worked hard, but the message from our parents gave us a painful sense of inferiority," says sansei Don Tamaki, a University of California law student. Now many sansei are more bitter than their parents over the loss of land, homes, and businesses during World War II, he explains. Although Miss Yoshimura's case is unusual, the militancy of other minorities has encouraged many sansei to speak out and enter "riskier" fields such as law and community service activism, he adds.

In an autobiographical statement distributed by her lawyer, Miss Yoshimura has



Yoshimura — remembers camps?

described her transition from an art student remembered by friends and teachers as "extremely quiet," "bright," "sensitive," "super nice," but "bitter about the treatment of her parents" to an anti-Vietnam war activist and feminist who eluded the Federal Bureau of Investigation for three years.

She wrote of how her disillusioned parents renounced their American citizenship and moved to postwar Japan and of her childhood near Hiroshima, where she learned of the atom bomb firsthand from survivors. She told of immigrating to Fresno and of entering second grade there with halting English at the age of 12.

In Berkeley, the "woman's struggle" and the Vietnam war ("probably because of my experience of being a Japanese American") were "the main issues" that shaped her views, the statement said.

# EGYPT

## The New Battle For Peace & Reconstruction

President Anwar Sadat in a major policy speech delivered to the United Nations General Assembly in New York on October 20 spelled out Egypt's latest position on the Middle East. He has been speaking during a 10-day visit to the United States that has also taken in Washington, Chicago, Houston (Texas) and Jacksonville (Florida).

The Egyptian president's mission dramatized his forty million people's commitment to seeking closer understanding with Americans, as well as world peace, prosperity and cooperation.

In particular, President Sadat reaffirmed Egypt's desire for Middle East peace. This has already been graphically illustrated by Egypt's swift reopening of the Suez Canal barely 20 months in the wake of the October 1973 war. In President Sadat's own words, Egypt took this initiative "because we did not want the closure of the Suez Canal to be a punishment to the world for a mistake the world had not committed."

The reopening of this historic 107-year-old international trade artery has already made significant political and economic impact far beyond the frontiers of Egypt.

The waterway's reopening is coupled with Egypt's own unprecedented reconstruction program.

Reconstruction is regarded as a top priority to repair the ravages of almost three decades of conflict on Egypt's overstrained economy, which is also burdened by a burgeoning population now swelling by almost a million people a year. The ever increasing populace lives on a narrow strip of green land along the river Nile, amidst a vast desert, with many resources yet untapped.

A special aspect of the general reconstruction program has been the mounting of a program for rebuilding and shaping new development for the whole Suez Canal Zone — a 107-mile long region along the waterway which more than a million Egyptians evacuated under Israeli bombardment during and after the 1967 war.

It was only a month after the October War — in November 1973 — that President Sadat issued a special directive to the Ministry of Housing and Reconstruction under Mr. Osman Ahmed Osman, a minister who built the biggest civil engineering firm in the Middle East.

In particular, President Sadat's directive assigned Mr. Osman's ministry to carry out two main objectives:

1. To restore life to normal along the entire 107-mile-long Suez Canal, though firstly in the bomb shattered west bank cities of Suez, Ismailia and Port Said, which have suffered war damage of up to 90 percent of buildings demolished in some sectors.

2. To draw up a comprehensive regional plan for developing the Suez Canal Zone, firstly west of the canal, and then its integration with the entire Sinai Peninsula, the sun-scorched and battle-scarred desert east of the waterway.

Egypt has been in a hurry to reinstate life along the canal. To give but one example, within weeks of Israel's returning control of the Suez Canal to Egypt last year, bulldozers began shoveling building debris from shelled and bombed buildings into the Red Sea at Suez. A dozen building firms moved in to hastily repair smashed water services, the electricity supply as well as wrecked buildings themselves.

The Ministry of Housing and Reconstruction has engaged a formidable array of local and foreign consulting engineers, economists, architects and other specialists. They are working on a wide range of diverse but carefully coordinated contracts.

Long term planning replaces almost ministerial pilgrimages up and down the Nile and endless but often aimless meetings that were a feature of a first flush of enthusiasm. Instead of foreign entrepreneurs beating paths to ministers' offices in Cairo canvassing support for previously dreamt up speculative projects, Egypt's planning is worked out inside the country to match urgent needs.

Speed is of overriding concern. Therefore, the ministry is moving with maximum overlap between planning and related construction. With unbelievable speed, in under a year, 3,000 apartments were erected at Faisal City, named after the late King of Saudi Arabia. At Suez alone the five-story buildings were constructed virtually by hand, with traditional ancient pyramid-style methods.

In January of this year, the ministry signed for substantial aid from the U.N. Development Program (UNDP) to promote planning in the region.

The west bank of the Suez Canal is to be linked to the east bank of the 200-yard-wide Suez Canal by means of road or road-rail tunnels, three being projected in the first step. While exact economic viability is being worked out, President Sadat is in a hurry to see the tunnels built. "I must ask you to begin from tomorrow; this task is for us all to start digging tunnels under the Suez Canal, even with our hands; in order to reach Sinai," he has declared.

It has been decided to build tunnels under the canal instead of



President Anwar Sadat

bridges for both economic and security reasons. Economically, bridges would be prohibitively expensive because of Egypt's plan to widen and deepen the canal to accommodate super-tankers. From a security point of view, the specially constructed bridges would be more vulnerable than tunnels and present the hazard — if blown up — of blocking the canal as well as cutting off traffic between the Sinai Peninsula and the rest of Egypt.

### PREFABRICATED CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES

Another important aspect of reconstruction is prefabricated housing. Here Osman's Ministry is commissioning seven companies or consortia to build prefabricated housing material factories, in order to accelerate the construction of housing to meet the increase of the population of Egypt, which is estimated to double by the year 2000.

### SATELLITE TOWNS AROUND CAIRO

The need for development of satellite towns around Cairo has arisen due to increasing demands from Egyptian, Arab and international investors for industrial sites near Cairo. President Sadat felt that the influx of new business should not add to the over-population and congestion in Cairo but should rather form the basis of new independent cities.

The new Industrial City is located along Cairo-Ismailia Desert, approximately 32 miles from the center of Cairo. The city's total area will comprise 8,000-10,000 acres.

### Sadat City

It is intended that Sadat City be relatively self-contained. It will include all the facilities and services necessary to a vital urban organism. The location has been chosen far enough from Cairo to discourage commuting and to encourage development of a self-sufficient center. The proposed city site lies between the Cairo-Alexandria Desert Road and the Delta with south boundary about 45 miles from Cairo on the Desert Road, at the Khatatba Road. The city is to be planned for an ultimate population of one million.

The Sinai Peninsula must be developed so as to create a region integrally linked to the Canal Zone and Delta; thus coordination with plans for the Canal Governorates is imperative. The first step in developing an overall plan for the Sinai region will involve work in aerial and field surveying to assess geological, hydrological, soil and mineral conditions to lay the groundwork for a survey of economic potential. It is expected that possibilities for development lie in the following areas: petroleum exploration along the Gulf of Suez; mineral exploration in central Sinai; agricultural expansion by extension of Nile water irrigation to the east bank of the canal and by lift irrigation in the Tine Valley.

### FOREIGN INVESTORS ARE ENCOURAGED

President Sadat's shrewd diplomatic initiatives and the new Sinai agreement may herald the beginning of a long-term peace.

Egypt is encouraging foreign investment and Cairo is rapidly rebuilding its reputation as a financial center. There are new factors encouraging investment:

- Increased commitments of capital from oil-rich Arab states, and western industrialized nations and Japan, enabling Egypt to plan major infrastructural and agricultural projects.
- Changes to convert Egypt from a tightly controlled and centralized economy to an open market economy giving scope to private enterprise.

- The government is particularly anxious to attract foreign investment and expertise for production of fertilizers, cement, petroleum, pipeline development, construction, leather, textile and food industries as well as tourism.

- Foreign investment is particularly welcomed in capital intensive enterprises using advanced technology as well as those requiring foreign marketing contacts not already established by Egyptians.

One of the most encouraging manifestations of outside interest building up in Egypt is the re-establishing of more than a dozen banking enterprises or financing companies. Nine of these, particularly those involving American, British and other Western European and Arab interests, are joint ventures with existing Egyptian State banks.

### EGYPT AS AN OIL EXPORTING COUNTRY

Egyptian oil men are convinced that there are large oil reserves within Egypt's borders, most probably in the western desert. Egypt's plan to increase its oil production more than five times by 1982, and its welcome to the international oil industry have set off an intensified oil search in recent months.

The opening up of Egypt to exploration by the international oil industry is part of President Sadat's bid to attract massive foreign investment for development.

Egypt's current oil production is roughly equivalent to its consumption. The response of the oil companies has created an atmosphere of Egyptian oil circles, stimulated by the recent discovery of two highly promising new oil fields named July and Ramadan, in the Gulf of Suez.

Exxon, Mobil, Shell, Deminex, Trans-World, Amoco and BP are among the companies which are moving into Egypt. By October last year, under 24 agreements signed with the state-owned Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation (EGPC) foreign oil companies had committed themselves to spend a minimum of \$531-million on exploration in Egypt over the 10-year period ending in 1982. President of Trans-World, Petroleum believes, after exploration operations that Egypt's reserve of oil, according to current exploration results, amounts to 20 billion barrels.

Also contributing to the spirit of optimism is the prospect that Egypt could become the home of a major refining and petro-chemical industry.

### PETROLEUM RELATED INDUSTRIES

One of the major projects is the construction of the running of pipelines for the transportation of mineral oil from the Gulf of Suez to the Mediterranean Sea. This project is one of the largest oil pipeline schemes actually under construction in all the Arab countries and it comprises a great number of sub-contracts.

Among the catastrophes of the recent wars was almost total destruction of the petroleum refineries in Suez — as a result several thousand people lost their jobs. One of Egypt's ambitious projects is the reconstruction and development of the petroleum refineries of El Naar and Suez Companies. This includes basic refinery units, as well as units for various by-products.

The Suez Canal Authorities started the installation of a petrochemical processing plant. The preliminary cost of petroleum related industries projects in the Suez Canal Region is approximately \$320-million.

## Ministry of Housing and Reconstruction



City of King Faisal



# Australia

## 'King of the Cocos' loses absolute power

By Ann Miller  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor  
Canberra

Sweeping changes by the Australian Parliament mark the beginning of the end of the feudal-style rule exercised by John Clunies-Ross over the 500 or so Malay people of the Cocos Islands. The islands were granted to the family of Mr. Clunies-Ross by the Queen in 1888.

The territory is composed of two coral atolls covering 5½ square miles. Only two of the more than 20 islands within the atolls are inhabited. Coconut plantations are the only industry.

This territory was acquired by Australia from Britain in 1955, despite the fact that it is some 2,000 miles from Perth, the closest principal Australian city. Apart from obligations to the islanders, Australia's main interest in the territory is its strategic significance. Its airport is of international standards and is used by the Australian Air Force as well as by civilian aircraft.

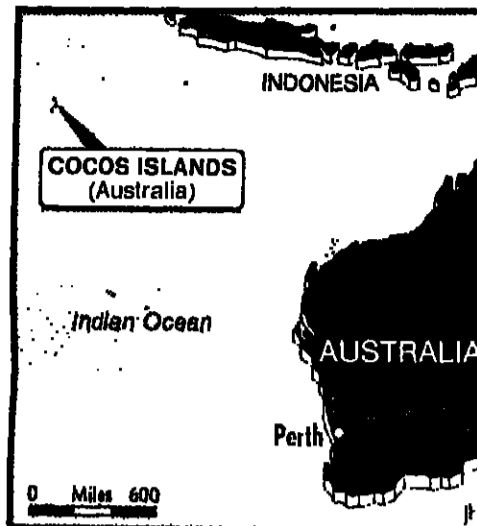
Mr. Clunies-Ross, variously known as a "benevolent dictator" and "king of the

Cocos," agreed to relinquish his authority over the island to Australia in late 1972. Recently, however, he rejected an Australian Government offer to buy them outright.

Last year a United Nations fact-finding mission toured the islands and found conditions it could not approve in the 20th century — plastic tokens for money, redeemable only at a single store run by Mr. Clunies-Ross, and no compulsory education.

Under the new Australian laws Mr. Clunies-Ross is being stripped of many of his powers. His right to be registrar of births and deaths is revoked. The Australian administrator, R. J. Lindford, takes charge of labor, education, weights and measures, prices, the sale of food and drugs, and pest control. Mr. Lindford also has the power to order improvements made to the island on which most of the Cocos people live.

Some observers expressed surprise that these changes were initiated before the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs and Defense had finished dealing with the Cocos Islands matter. The committee had issued a report stating that changes on the islands "should be neither rapid nor disruptive but, rather,



By Joan Forbes, staff cartographer

gradual and evolutionary." The committee also recognized Australia's obligations to Mr. Clunies-Ross as owner of the land and acknowledged the general well-being of the islanders despite their lack of certain amenities.

## Little man goes out of business

Ronald Vickers  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, Australia — Many "Aussie battlers" (small-scale entrepreneurs and owners of small businesses) are being forced to close up shop — largely because of government policy and neglect. More such businesses closed in the first eight months of 1975 than during all of 1974. Resignations from the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce are up 300 percent, and a survey conducted in a suburb of the city indicates that 43 percent of its businesses were considering closure.

In dozens of textile and clothing factories the machines have been silenced by layoffs. Before import restrictions were lifted in July, 1973, more than 90 percent of the country's cheap, basic clothing was made domestically. Now 75 percent of it is imported, and many local manufacturers have switched to importing or have closed altogether.

Similarly, furniture manufacturers, mushroom growers, and many other businesses are struggling to compete with cheap imports from Asia.

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# Asia

## China sees an irresolute U.S.

By Dana Adams Schmidt  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
"You know, it's impossible to get any solid information out of China. It's an exquisitely closed society. But — we study the scraps, the press and radio, speeches and toasts, and every now and then a crumb from the diplomats, and a little, very little, from secret sources."

Nonetheless, one of Washington's most educated China experts went on to see a current conflict in China between a right-wing element of the Communist Party which took control at the party congress in January of this year, and leftists who emerged from the Cultural Revolution of 1966-1969 and who now find themselves shunted aside.

The military, which has been under a cloud since Lin Biao attempted his coup d'état in 1971, is said to oppose the leftist revolutionaries but are also at odds with the right wingers now in control because they put economic development ahead of military needs.

In the current phase the most powerful man in China may be the No. 3 man in the hierarchy, Teng Hsiao-ping, who has been rehabilitated since he was purged during the Cultural Revolution, and whose greatest political disadvantage is that, at 71, he is only a little younger than Central Committee Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai. Under Mr. Teng, the menace of the Soviet Union, the fear of a possible Soviet military strike to destroy the Chinese state, looms larger than ever.

If Chinese authorities seemed cool to U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger during his visit to China this past month, it was only because China's rulers suspect, experts note, that the United States, seduced by detente, is losing its will to oppose and if necessary fight the Soviet Union.



Sven Simon

### Chou and Teng: aging leadership

The Chinese see the United States less powerful than it was when Richard M. Nixon was their guest, less willing to exert itself, less willing to maintain its conventional armament and military manpower, less willing to lead NATO in opposition to the Soviet bloc.

The Chinese rivalry with the Soviet Union has become, in a sense, the motor of international relations much as the rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union was its motor in the 1950s.

After the passing of Chairman Mao, suppressed lines of rivalry may break into open conflict and cause the Chinese to draw inward again. At the same time, should the left wing of the party and certain parts of the Army take control, there could be some measure of reconciliation with the Soviet Union.

## Peking soft pedals Tibetan border clash with India

By Ross H. Munro  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor  
©1975 Toronto Globe and Mail

Peking  
China seems to be indicating that it does not want an escalation of its border troubles with India.

The Chinese Government has rejected a charge by India that Indian troops were ambushed and four were killed by Chinese personnel in a clash Oct. 20 well inside Indian territory.

The Chinese statement was notable for its restrained tone.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said Indian troops had entered Tibet, part of Chinese territory, and sparked an incident by provoking and then firing on Chinese civilian checkpoint guards. The Chinese then fired back.

The spokesman said India's charge was "a sheer reversal of black and white and confusion of right and wrong."

However, that is as strong as the Chinese statement gets. It concludes with the observation that "we hope that the Indian Government will take effective measures to ensure against the recur-

rence of similar incidents in the future."

There were serious armed conflicts in this part of the Chinese-Indian border region in 1962 where, according to most Western accounts, Indian troops crossed the de facto border into Chinese territory and provoked a Chinese counterattack that drove the Indians well south of the de facto line.

Chinese troops now are back behind the de facto border, which both sides often refer to as the "line of

actual control." In some sections of the border there is confusion because the line of actual control is south of the Indian territorial claims. In the Tuting Pass, where the latest incident occurred, a line of actual control coincides with India's border claim.

The Chinese claim of true border line should be substantially south of the line of actual control but Western observers treat it as a bargaining position. The Chinese are prepared to modify substantially.

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# Middle East

## Lebanon: new crisis

By John K. Cooley  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon  
After relative calm in the civil war here a new political crisis has erupted between leftists and rightists over the role of the Lebanese Army and especially its intelligence service.

Leftists and their Palestinian allies accuse Col. Jules Bustany, chief of the Lebanese Army intelligence service, of instigating a new wave of kidnappings and complicity in arming and training rightist militia groups.

The accusations heated the political atmosphere again, at a moment of guerrilla-Israeli skirmishes on the southern border. After Israel and a Palestinian guerrilla group reported a clash near Kfar Giladi, an Israeli border settlement, the Lebanese Army claimed its artillery repulsed an Israeli force which entered Lebanese territory and abducted several Lebanese.

The new crisis began Nov. 6 when Premier Rashid Karami angrily accused Army officers, without naming the commander in chief, Brig. Gen. Hanna Said, of disobeying his

orders to prevent unloading of a shipload of arms for the rightist Phalange Party at Junieh, about eight miles north of Beirut.

After skirmishes with Phalangist gunmen and armed villagers of Junieh, which is predominantly Christian, the Army units sent at Mr. Karami's request withdrew, and the arms were unloaded by the Phalangists. Afterward, Lebanese Army and Coast Guard units seized the ship, whose home port was listed as Las Palmas, Canary Islands, and detained the captain and crew.

To Mr. Karami's charges that Army commanders had shown partiality toward the Phalangists, Phalange leader Pierre Gemayel and his political allies replied that the government had done nothing to halt the constant influx of arms from Syria and other sources destined for the Palestinians and the leftists.

The Iraqi-financed newspaper, Beirut, which backs the leftists, claimed the ships' consignments included 155-mm howitzers, U.S.-made rockets carrying both napalm and anti-personnel shrapnel, and other missiles of a type used by Israel in the 1973 Arab-Israeli war.

The newspaper claimed the howitzers, with an 18-mile range, had been positioned in nearby hills to be able to hit

Beirut. It charged that 56 Greek and 100 British military advisers were serving with the rightists, the former with the Phalange and the latter with the militia of Interior Minister Camille Chamoun's National Liberal Party.

Sunday, an Army patrol seeking some of the 65 persons recently kidnapped by both sides clashed with gunmen at Hazmieh, outside Beirut, killing three gunmen and one soldier.

The Palestine news agency, Wafa, then claimed that the mysterious "third force" provoking the incidents was in fact the Army intelligence service and called for replacement of Colonel Bustany.

Wafa alleged Colonel Bustany was "plotting with foreign intelligence services" — the inference was that they were Western ones — against the Palestinian presence in Lebanon. It accused him of falsifying telephone intercepts and of other acts designed to split the leftist leaders from the high command of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

Meanwhile, both France and the Vatican have offered their services as peacemakers to help achieve a political settlement. French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing announced he would send a special envoy if the Lebanese Government agreed.



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From page 1

## \*Amin bites hand that fed him

Moscow is not, of course, out of Africa. Its favorite MPLA in Angola is still in control of the capital, Luanda, and might in the end be the final winner in the civil war going on there. Today's African states have learned how to ship the outside powers. If someone else offends President Amin tomorrow, he could welcome the Soviets back the next day. The Soviets are out of Egypt now, but Egypt is building high expectations on its present honeymoon with America. If that proves disillusioning, Cairo might well turn back to Moscow.

But, and this is the important point, Moscow is not able to establish a permanent foothold anywhere in Africa. In the eyes of the Africans the Soviet Union is just another imperial power which can be used to advantage.

It can be played against the Americans, the Chinese, the British, the French or vice versa. But there is no African country or faction which is totally and solidly loyal to Moscow. African powers play games with Moscow, but for reasons of expediency, not for reasons of ideology.

This is the end of the era of colonialism in Africa. On Nov. 11, the Portuguese flag was pulled down in Luanda. Angola was turned over to its own fate, whatever that may be. Angola was the last important African community under European rule. The Spaniards are negotiating their departure from Spanish Sahara. Except for that, two small Spanish enclaves on the north coast of Morocco, and the French Territory of the Afars and Issas no European flag flies over any part of Africa today. The process of decolonization is virtually complete.

Yet where are the Russians? Here is the whole vast continent of Africa virtually

cleared of Western control and the Soviets can not say that they have fallen heir to any single part of it. What has happened to communism? Has it lost its ability to serve Moscow's overseas ambitions?

A fascinating answer to that question was offered recently in the Times of London by Labour M.P. Bryan Magee:

"From Mao via Tito to Ho Chi Minh and Fidel Castro, all Marxist leaders who have been swept into power by their own people have proclaimed the chief aim of their struggle to be not the establishment of communism but the liberation of their own country from foreign domination."

Mr. Magee adds as a corollary that "where the Communists had been mistaken enough to base their appeal to the people on communism, they had failed to get mass support." Portugal today is a case in point. Communism is still fighting for power in Portugal, but the masses of the people are against the Communists. It is a bald attempt by a minority to get control through intimidation, force and violence. Communism as an ideology has failed to capture the popular imagination of Portugal, or of any of Portugal's former colonies, or of any liberated African country.

A footnote to the above: the fact that Moscow seems to have given up its futile effort to get all European Communist parties to join in the excommunication of the Chinese Communist Party. Communism has ceased to be an effective or important vehicle for Soviet diplomacy.

From page 1

## \*Black students claim that Russians beat them up

random's five demands were submitted to the vice-dean of the African diplomatic corps, the Ambassador of Senegal, and nine other African embassies in Moscow.

In explanation, the ASU delegation cited four assaults on black students by Ukrainians: at Russian in the students' own dormitory rooms, two other assaults inside, two near the student hostel, and one assault on a pregnant Nigerian student.

The students wrote that the most serious incident occurred last April, when "a Nigerian, Mr. Adeogba, was attacked by a drunken Soviet citizen with a chisel while sleeping in his room." He shouted for help, and two friends rescued him -- only to have all three

## \*Australians brace for election

In exercising his constitutional authority and dismissing the Labor government, Sir John Kerr, a distinguished Australian jurist and son of a Sydney boilermaker, has proved to be more than a ceremonial governor-general and nominal representative of the British Crown.

Japan and the United States are following developments closely. One of the reasons they have invested so heavily in a continued flow of iron ore, coal, zinc, copper, bauxite, and a host of other mineral resources has been Australia's reputation for political steadiness.

While some might expect that return of the Liberal-Country Party to power -- traditionally favorable to business interests -- might benefit overseas investors, observers here say this could well be a misreading. Mr. Fraser would have to cope with hostile trade unions, a worsened political atmosphere, continued popular feeling that some brakes should be put on overseas control of domestic resources, and an almost certain razor-thin majority.

On the other hand, some sources close to the Australian scene say that both Mr. Fraser and Mr. Whitlam have come to favor a somewhat freer hand for overseas investors. These sources see a relatively quick return to political stability.

The current uproar also spotlights two other issues: the role of an upper house in a democracy, and the proper role of a governor-general in a Commonwealth country.

The Australian Senate is weaker than the U.S. Senate but stronger than the British

House of Lords. It can block, though not amend, money bills.

Mr. Fraser's party has held a majority in the Senate; it was his refusal to allow the majority to vote the money needed for Mr. Whitlam to govern that led to the Governor-General's action.

Mr. Whitlam claims that according to convention, it is the majority in the lower house (the House of Representatives) that governs the nation; the Governor-General, however, on the advice of the Australian Chief Justice, Sir Garfield Barwick, has held that both houses are co-equal in Australia, and that if Mr. Whitlam cannot obtain the money he needs from both, he must resign or call a general election.

Since Mr. Whitlam refused to do either, the Governor-General in effect fired him and asked Mr. Fraser to hold the reins of government (without the power to change policy or make appointments) until election day.

Never has a Governor-General done this before in Australia; the action is highly controversial, with some constitutional scholars agreeing with Mr. Whitlam that Sir John had no right to take it.

Mr. Whitlam has run into heavy criticism this year after trying to raise more than \$4 billion through brokers and middlemen to try to buy back control of the nation's mineral resources from overseas conglomerates. The plan backfired amid widespread charges of laxity and incompetence; two Cabinet members were forced to yield their posts.

unavailing, the students indicated. Ukrainians will not accept any responsibility. They say the Russians invited the African students, so it is the Russians who should take care of them, the memorandum noted.

Other discrimination alleged by the ASU includes not letting two Africans room together, even though white foreign students are allowed to do so.

The Lvov ASU therefore made five requests of the African ambassadors: (1) "To please let the Russians know that if they want our respect, they should respect our countries and peoples; (2) To keep in contact with African students themselves; (3) To get unnecessary expulsions stopped; (4) To have any new rules channeled through the embassies; and (5) To see that conditions in Lvov are improved, so that students can study normally."

The Lvov protest followed close on the heels of a victory by African students in Kiev in the case of an interracial marriage. The students went on strike to get a scholarship reinstated for a Czechoslovak woman student who married a Nigerian student. The Czechoslovak consulate in Kiev withdrew her scholarship and ordered the Czech woman to leave Kiev after the marriage last April. Following the student strike, the woman was permitted to stay on with her husband.

Soviet officials were not directly involved in the Kiev incident. But both the Kiev and Lvov protests reflect the widespread resentment by Africans studying here of overt anti-black feeling they say they frequently encounter in the Soviet Union.

For their part, Russian students express resentment about the money African students have to spend, and they get especially upset by African dating of Slav women.

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By Reuter

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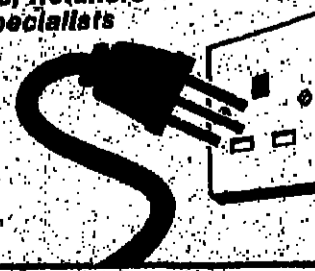
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From page 1

## \*West in huddle on economy

President Giscard d'Estaing has made it plain that the summit is not aimed at reaching concrete decisions. If he and Chancellor Schmidt of West Germany had their way, there would be few reporters covering the weekend "retreat" at Rambouillet, and the heads of government would be free to open up to each other their domestic preoccupations, and the effect these preoccupations have on coming to grips with the state of the world economy.

The two leaders have worked together closely in preparing the summit. As politicians who have reached the top after first being responsible for their nation's economies, they are keenly aware of the political fallout from even the seemingly most technical financial measures.

One major French purpose since 1971, for instance, has been a return to fixed exchange rates. President Giscard d'Estaing has modified this goal somewhat in speaking of "stable" rates. France, like West Germany, depends on trade for up to 40 percent of its gross national product. French planners, with their penchant for "dirigisme" (state direction), find it difficult to fix targets when floating rates play havoc with the competitiveness of their exports.

France's major export partner is West Germany, and West Germany in turn finds its major export market in the United States. Bonn feels that to speak of fixing exchange rates without coordinating economic policies is nonsense. The West Germans abhor inflation; the French, unemployment. Can a position be found accommodating both viewpoints in a situation where Bonn faces elections next year and the French in 2½ years?

Dr. Kissinger will be playing an unaccustomed role at the conference. He cannot upstage President Ford, who will be leading the discussion on energy, and it is not even clear how many sessions he will be allowed to attend, since some will be exclusively for heads of government.

But the Secretary of State can draw satisfaction from the fact that, in one sense, the conference fulfills his 1973 call for coordination of policies between Europe, North America, and Japan. France, then under President Georges Pompidou, was cool to that call, but President Giscard d'Estaing has been careful, from the very beginning, to obtain the participation of Japan and thus to enlarge the concept of the "West."

From page 1

## \*U.S. anger over UN vote

extreme view held by a number of Western diplomats is that the crucial vote to postpone the issue to next year, lost by only 12 votes Monday afternoon, could have been won had the U.S. Ambassador combined his firmness with more tact.

In his speech following the General Assembly vote, Mr. Moynihan stated flatly that the U.S. "does not acknowledge, it will not abide by, it will never acquiesce in this infamous act."

UN officials fear that the American reaction could involve severe financial cutbacks or even the downgrading of the U.S. mission to the point where it becomes a "sleeping mission."

These privately expressed concerns are reflected publicly in the strongly worded statement put out by usually extra-cautious UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

"I am profoundly conscious of the gravity of the situation which has arisen in the General Assembly," he said. "It reflects a deep and bitter division among the membership at a time when the need for understanding on a wide range of critically important questions is more than ever necessary."

Rep. Donald M. Fraser (D) of Minnesota, who attended a press conference with Mr. Moynihan following the vote, was asked whether the appropriations bill, containing

U.S. voluntary contributions to the UN, would get through the House. "It's going to be very difficult," he replied, adding that Sen. Richard B. Stone (D) of Florida "thought all the voluntary contributions ought to be taken out of the bill."

President Ford and the Senate Tuesday condemned the UN General Assembly's adoption of the anti-Zionism resolution. The Senate called for a review of U.S. participation in the Assembly.

The President was quoted as denouncing the UN move as a "wholly unjustified action." There was a torrent of criticism elsewhere in Congress.

By voice vote without dissent, the Senate passed a nonbinding resolution of condemnation after several members rose to denounce the General Assembly action.

The bipartisan resolution, introduced by Republican leader Hugh Scott with more than 30 cosponsors, said the Assembly action "encourages anti-Semitism by wrongly associating and equating Zionism with racism and racial discrimination."

It calls on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House International Relations Committee to begin immediate hearings "to reassess the United States' further participation in the United Nations General Assembly."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Monday, November 17, 1975



THE WHITE HOUSE  
THANKSGIVING DAY, 1975  
BY THE PRESIDENT  
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
A PROCLAMATION

Two hundred years ago the frontier colonies of America braced for a long and determined conflict with the strongest military power in the world. The petition of our Founding Fathers for redress of their grievances had

been rejected by King and Parliament, and the people of America began the struggle from which emerged this great Nation.

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from every nation in the world who for two centuries have come to share in the rewards and responsibilities of our American Republic.

On the eve of our 200th year, Thanksgiving Day should be a day of special reflection upon the qualities of heart, mind, and character of the men and women who founded and built our great Nation. Let us join in giving thanks for our cultural pluralism. Let us celebrate our diversity and the great strengths that have come from sharing our traditions, our ideas, our resources, our hopes, and our dreams. Let us be grateful that for 200 years our people have been dedicated to fulfilling the democratic ideal — dedicated to securing "liberty and justice for all."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GERALD R. FORD, President of the United States of America, in accord with Section 6103 of Title 5 of the United States Code, do hereby proclaim

Thursday, November 27, 1975, as a day of national thanksgiving.

Let each of us, in his own way, join in expressing personal gratitude for the blessings of liberty and peace we enjoy today. In so doing, let us reaffirm our belief in a dynamic spirit that will continue to nurture and guide us as we prepare to meet the challenge of our third century.

I call upon all Americans on this day to gather with family and friends in homes and places of worship and join in offering gratitude for this Nation's countless blessings. I ask that we share with our senior citizens and with those less fortunate than ourselves this special day that brings us all closer together.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundredth.

—GERALD R. FORD

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# United Nations

## UNESCO unhampered by U.S. boycott, director says

By David Anable  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science  
Monitor

United Nations, N.Y.  
The boycott of UNESCO by the United States and by American and other intellectuals has had little, if any, impact on the organization's activities.

"No programs have been cut. No employee has been fired. No one has resigned. Nor has there been a lack of talent to replace those intellectuals withholding their cooperation."

This is the firmly expressed position of Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, director general of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization. The only economies he has made, he says, are those forced on him by inflation and the dollar's loss in value.

Mr. M'Bow offered his views on the controversial UN agency in an interview here nearly a year after UNESCO's General Conference voted through three resolutions directed against Israel. These resolutions prompted Congress to withhold the full \$19.8 million U.S. contribution for 1975 as well as a \$2.5 million balance unpaid for 1974.

The Senegalese director general called on the United States to pay up, saying that every government that becomes a member of UNESCO takes on an obligation to pay its contribution.

He expressed his "ardent wish that American intellectuals participate fully in the activities of UNESCO." He added that they had every right to criticize the General Conference, even to say that it had violated its own rules; but they should do so within the organization and not violate the rules themselves by withdrawing.

While visiting UN headquarters here (UNESCO is based in Paris), Mr. M'Bow received two American delegations, one of writers and artists, the other of professors and scholars. Both reaffirmed the refusal of their members to participate in UNESCO activities until all "politically motivated" resolutions were reversed.

But from the latter delegation's visit emerged a possible compromise: that the U.S. now should pay the \$2.5 million balance of its 1974 contribution.

This move would be in recognition of a decision by UNESCO's executive board this past September that in effect will reverse one of the three General Conference decisions and enable Israel to join UNESCO's European regional grouping.

Such a payment also would avoid the possibility of next year's General Conference depriving the U.S. of its UNESCO voting rights. The rules call for this after two years nonpayment of dues.

Mr. M'Bow, however, appeared to shrug this proposal aside. "Step-by-step policy is

good for many other things," he said, "but I really believe that the United States should regularize its position."

He added that he did not think the tough U.S. stance had influenced the executive board in its decision on the European regional grouping.

"My feeling is to the contrary, it is not a problem of strength," he said. "Poor people do not like to be humiliated," he went on, "the strength of money cannot solve things today."

Nor, from the critical intellectuals' point of view, did the executive board decision go to the heart of the matter:

the General Conference's resolution depriving Israel of UNESCO aid because of Israeli archaeological excavations in Jerusalem — a far more difficult decision to reverse.

Meanwhile, Mr. M'Bow has bridged the financial gap caused by the U.S. decision, although the U.S. contribution normally adds up to nearly one-quarter of UNESCO's \$88 million annual budget.

He has obtained interest-free loans from other countries, reportedly nearly all of them Arab countries. According to UN officials, these

loans now exceed \$25 million in commitments, of which some \$15 million has been handed over.

"With these loans I shall cover all the needs of the organization until next year," says Mr. M'Bow. "And if I find myself in the same position next year, I shall do exactly the same thing."

Although he wrote to every UNESCO member asking for help, the Arabs were the only members who responded positively. Critics see in this a further compromising of UNESCO's credibility.

Mr. M'Bow recognizes that

some of his international civil servants may not "feel easy" with the events of the past year, but he emphasizes that the choice facing them is clear: "Either apply loyally the decisions, or leave."

He says he told his civil servants that any who felt uneasy could come to him to discuss the situation. But, he adds, "Nobody has resigned; nobody has asked to talk to me about his concerns."

The only departure was that of British Prof. Richard Hoggart, an assistant director general. UNESCO officials say he left when his contract expired and did not

directly relate his departure to the Israeli situation.

According to Mr. M'Bow, this is by no means the first time this sort of situation has arisen: "For 20 years certain countries made it impossible for the People's Republic of China to become a member of UNESCO. Nobody said at that time that UNESCO had violated its rules — yet there are almost a billion Chinese!"

In 1971, he points out, "the executive board refused the participation of the United States at the regional conference of Latin American member states."

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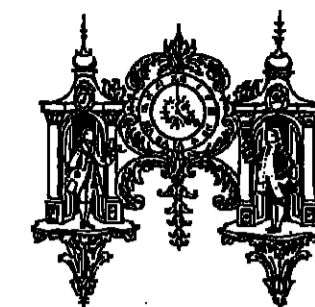
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## South Pacific

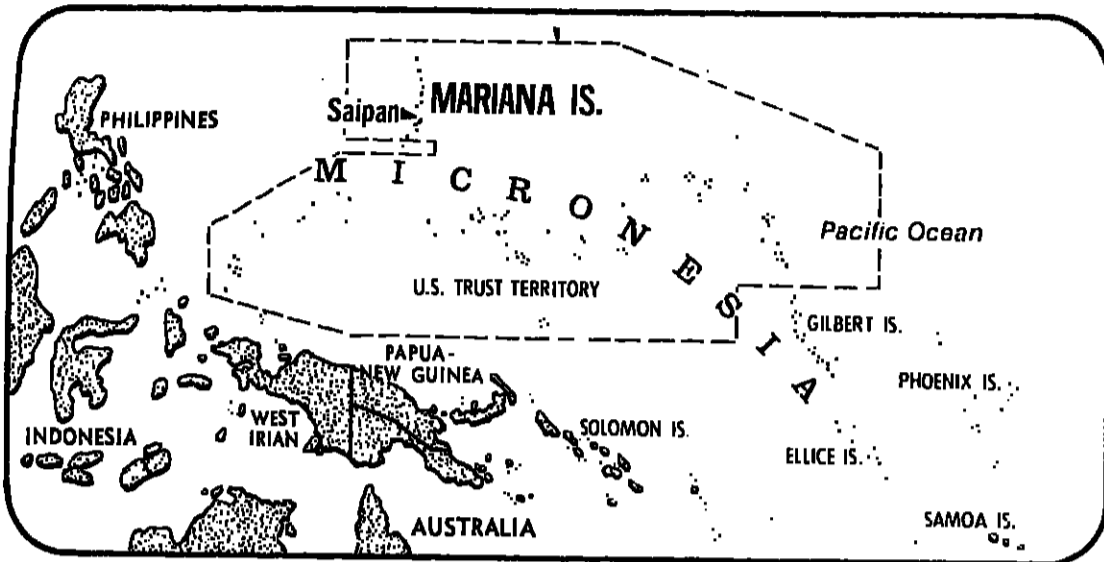


Men's house in Yap; round stones symbolize village wealth

Photos by Patience M. Canham



Houses and outrigger canoes at Ponape where water is always over 70 degrees F.

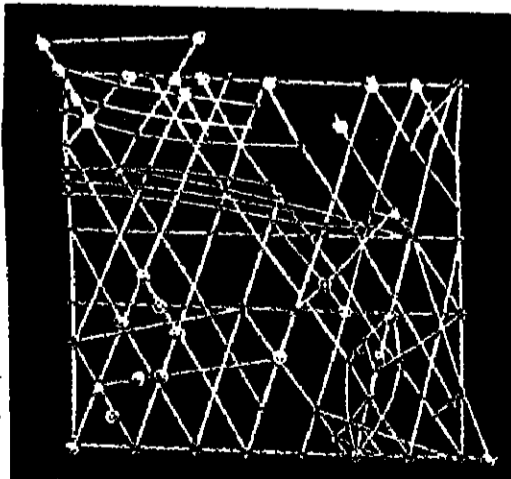


By Joan Forbes, staff cartographer

By Erwin D. and Patience M. Canham

## The future of MICRONESIA

The people of Micronesia, a cluster of more than 2,000 small islands spread over thousands of miles in the western Pacific, are in the process of deciding their future. The U.S. Government has administered the area since World War II under a UN trusteeship program. Now the islanders — with the cooperation of the people of the United States — must opt for independence, commonwealth with the U.S., or something in between.



Navigation chart: sticks represent currents, shells shoals

By Peter Mein, staff photographer

The people of the United States and the people of Micronesia — over 200 million vis-a-vis 110,000 — must decide within the next few years what is to happen to these lovely islands in the far Pacific and their fascinating and diversified societies.

A little bit of land (half the size of Rhode Island) is scattered in volcanic islands and coral atolls over a stretch of ocean larger than the continental United States. The islands — and the vast stretches of ocean surrounding them — could become very important. Moreover, the United States has accepted a solemn obligation to the island peoples and the United Nations for their development to self-government and social and economic stability.

Presently the U.S. Government administers these 2,141 islands as a strategic trusteeship under the UN Trusteeship Council and Security Council. This arrangement was never intended to be permanent and has already lasted longer than any other similar trusteeship.

One of the six districts in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the Northern Marianas, has recently voted overwhelmingly to become a commonwealth under the American flag. The U.S. House of Representatives has ratified the Covenant of Commonwealth, and it is pending in the Senate.

What the other five districts will decide to choose, after collective or separate negotiation with the United States, remains to be seen. The five might join together and opt for independence as a nation. Or they might prefer to be a commonwealth, like the Marianas. Or they might choose free association, which is somewhere between independence and commonwealth, and permits unilateral withdrawal. Some of the five districts may prefer one status, some another.

### What role for U.S.?

What will or should the United States do about this? Some Americans are understandably against the "annexation" of new territory, even in the semi-autonomous status of commonwealth, and especially in the western Pacific. They point out that the islanders have very different cultures from Kansas or Massachusetts, and that the United States would be accepting a considerable responsibility in agreeing to a permanent, close relationship.

But trusteeship cannot continue indefinitely. What would be best for the Micronesians? What would be best for the United States?

Were it possible for Micronesia to become a nation, and to maintain its independence, many Americans and Micronesians would favor that solution. But the obstacles are huge.

Erwin D. Canham, Editor Emeritus of The Christian Science Monitor, and Mrs. Patience M. Canham, formerly a Monitor editor and writer, spent several months in Micronesia earlier this year. Mr. Canham was President Ford's representative administering a plebiscite in which residents of the Mariana Islands voted to turn the string of islands into a commonwealth of the U.S.

For one thing, "Micronesia" is a term, an invention of colonialism, like so many other boundaries in the post-imperial world. Technically it includes not only the six districts in the Trust Territory administered by the United States, but also the Gilbert and Ellice Islands under British control, the tiny Republic of Nauru, and Guam, a U.S. territory since 1898.

There never was a Micronesian nation or entity or common society. The concept of independent unity is exciting, and the Congress of Micronesia, set up in 1964, has been somewhat effective partly as a unifying force and partly in revealing disunities. But in fact the Marianas, the Carolines, and the Marshalls are widely separated groups of islands which happened to have been jointly ruled by the Spaniards after they discovered them in the 16th century, held by the Germans from the late 19th century until 1914, and by the Japanese under League of Nations mandate until they were conquered by the U.S. in 1944.

They have nine languages, widely different indigenous traditions, cultures, and forms of ancient local governance. Problems of communication and transportation are massive.

### No natural resource base

The Micronesians have virtually no resource base and hence no adequate revenues to maintain independence by themselves. Perhaps riches will be found under the seas within their territorial waters, but that is still only a dream.

Perhaps, if instead of commonwealth or territorial status, they became independent, the United States might find it justifiable to guarantee their independence and subsidize them. Outmoded words like "protectorate" spring to mind.

Self-government is a commitment under the trusteeship. It could take different forms, but presumably would always require some kind of special relationship with the United States or it would not be likely to survive.

Left totally alone, "abandoned," the islands would almost certainly suffer disintegrative pressures and chaotic forces. As a vacuum, they would invite outside incursion.

Why should the United States accept continuing responsibility after the trusteeship is terminated? First, of course, the trusteeship must be terminated honorably. The United States must aid the Micronesian people to a stable status because it is pledged to do so.

Second, in its own defense interests and in the interest of the Micronesians, it has to see that the islands do not become a military threat in the hands of any other great power. They were such a threat when militarized by the Japanese before World War II.

Third, the United States should have a decent regard for the social and economic well-being of islands occupying such a central place in the Pacific, and for which we have been responsible for so long.

Many of the islanders are politically alert and talented, amazingly so when it is recalled what little opportunity and education they had under colonial rule. Their political skills

are very compatible with American forms in the Marianas, adjacent to Guam, where the campaign to achieve commonwealth status was carried out with great vigor and momentum. In other districts, and to some extent in the Congress of Micronesia and the Constitutional Convention which has been going on for a year, a classic conflict exists between the ancient and hereditary chieftain systems and the more modern American forms.

The strains of the people of all the districts are coming together. Polynesian with Melanesian, Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, and perhaps a vestige of Spanish ancestry, are reflected especially in the Marianas in family names.

### Millions alongside modern

The world is moving in but it has not yet toppled the ancient. Most everyone has a transistor radio, which is the source of news and inter-island communication. There is usually of Japanese manufacture, are in the islands although there are few paved roads — except on Saipan and Rota in the Marianas, Kwajalein under U.S. control, and the 30-mile-long, 300-yard-wide stretch of the Marshalls.

The islands are physically beautiful, relatively underpopulated, with an equable climate. Yet there are grave problems. Sanitation is poor. Health facilities vary greatly. Economic development is generally skimpy: the best jobs go to the government.

There are much more, although many of them wish to change in various ways. This is especially true in the atoll culture where navigational arts are fabulous and people feel very close to nature.

The prospects for development are neither alluring nor yet menacing. A deep-water port and oil refinery would make a difference to the island economy. Fisheries, tourism, a little phosphate to mine, more agriculture as the Japanese developed it, U.S. military bases on Tinian and in the Marshalls with a spill-off in jobs for Micronesians — all these things are possible and some might be quite disruptive. Nevertheless, the islands as they are seem to be a natural danger. Land ownership is very complicated and to natives, although leasing is possible. The only thing that has struck Guam is unlikely elsewhere.

The islands are delightful, eager, awaiting their status. The U.S. Government is trying to terminate the trusteeship, awaiting Senate action on the Northern Marianas Commonwealth, ready to negotiate with the other districts. The outcome is uncertain to the American conscience and the Micronesians.

Balloting in Marianas — for commonwealth with U.S.



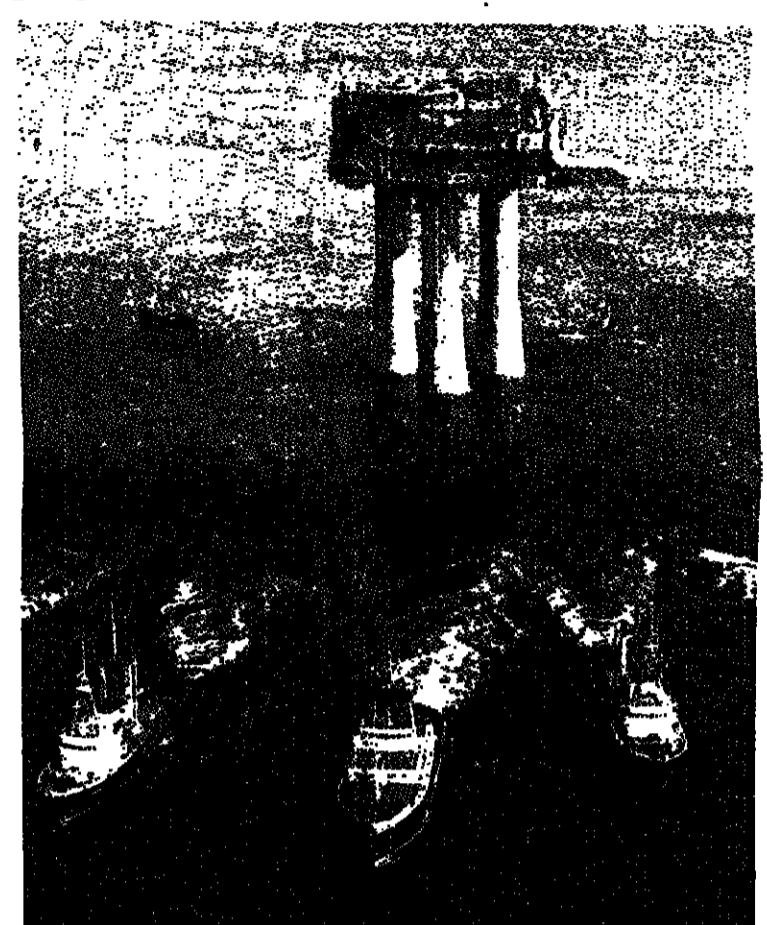
A scene from one of thousands in Micronesia

## North Sea

## Norway's oil bonanza

Where will the money go?

By Mark Goldsmith  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor



Mobil Oil drilling platform built by Norwegian contractors

Economists here, baffled by the potential wealth of Norway's North Sea oil resources, wonder just how rich the country can afford to get before something pops. This unique problem, which most other countries would love to have, is how to keep the massive oil profits from flooding an already overheated economy once they start to flow.

No one really knows how much the vast offshore oil and natural gas fields hold, but an official government guess estimates that in the next five years state income from only a small portion of the resources will top \$12 billion, equal to over half of Norway's predicted GNP for this year.

According to oil experts this small Nordic nation of less than 4 million people is on the brink of an oil era which could last for decades. By the early 1980s Norway's oil and gas production is expected to cover 10 percent of Western Europe's total energy consumption. For the next few years commercial oil and gas production on the Norwegian continental shelf will be restricted to an area south of the 62nd parallel, where proven deposits in three major fields have been discovered.

The first of these giant fields to be tapped is the Ekofisk area located about 100 miles out to sea midway between Scotland and Norway's south coast. Drilling first started here on a small scale back in 1971, but this year production is expected to reach 8 million tons, Norway's total consumption of oil for one year.

### Deposits await development

North of the Ekofisk area lies the Frigg gas fields, believed to hold the world's largest offshore deposits of dry gas. Here production will not start for two years, during which time the British and Norwegians, who share the field, will lay pipelines to their respective shores. The biggest proven oil deposits uncovered so far are located in the Statfjord sector north of Frigg. Production on this deep sea field may be delayed several years due to the enormous cost of development.

Statfjord, the Norwegian state oil company which owns 50 percent of Statfjord, estimates it will cost in excess of 20 billion kroner (about \$4 billion) to run a 100-mile pipe across the 1,000-foot-deep Norwegian trench to an island near the west coast city of Bergen. A less expensive alternative being discussed is to pipe the Norwegian oil to the Shetland Islands or to load it into tankers. In addition to these known fields, seismic surveys, currently under way along Norway's northwest coast in the region of the Lofoten islands and further south, suggest vast new resources waiting to be tapped.

For Norwegians who for centuries have relied on shipbuilding and fishing for their livelihood, all this talk about getting rich overnight seems a little unreal. The anti-

oil debate here has stirred up strong nationalistic feelings in this nation which just three years ago rejected membership in the European Economic Community partly for economic reasons and partly for fear it might alter Norway's traditional way of life. The Labor government's cautious oil policy to date appears to have the support of most people. But keeping the lid on all that oil and gas in time of rising world demand for fuel has not proven an easy task. New field discoveries since the government announced an annual production limit of 90 million tons last year has renewed pressure on officials, and there is talk here that the ceiling will be raised.

### Small towns to oil centers

The visible effect of the oil boom can be witnessed most dramatically by a visit to the southern coastal town of Stavanger, Norway's oil capital. This quaint little city of whitewashed wooden houses has been transformed into a bustling oil center almost overnight. Stavanger's deep water harbor has become the construction and launching site for the giant steel and concrete oil platforms which, after completion, are towed by a fleet of ships out to their field locations often hundreds of miles from shore. These giant platforms, which measure over 800 feet from top to bottom and weigh over 300,000 tons, serve as home and workplace for the 120-man drilling crews.

The deep sea platforms have been specially designed by Norwegian contractors to withstand the stormy North Sea waters and winds up to 160 miles per hour. Life is tough on the rigs, but the pay is high, and at the end of their 12-hour shift the men can count on a good hot meal below deck and relax watching a film. The crews work two weeks on, two weeks off, and are shuttled back and forth by helicopter. At present there are about 20,000 employed in oil-related activities.

So far less than 25 percent of those leasing blocks chartered in the Norwegian sector have been dealt out to Norwegian and foreign oil companies. Soaring development costs, which have doubled in the past three years alone, and the technical know-how to exploit the deep sea fields have set back production schedules. A major Norwegian bank estimates investments in Norwegian petroleum operations will hit the \$15 billion mark by 1980. Such enormous capital demands have proven a challenge to even the biggest international firms.

Sky-high prices here on food, clothing, and appliances will probably not be affected very much by the new found oil riches. The government has explained that the full employment economy can withstand only a gradual and limited amount of additional spending. The general theory here is that the bulk of the oil revenue will end up outside the country in the form of investment or foreign aid. Most Norwegians must wonder what it all means and just where it will end when they drive up to the pump and shell out \$1.75 a gallon for gas. As one consumer put it: "We have it better here than anywhere else in the world, but that's about all we've got."

Mark Goldsmith is a freelance journalist based in Scandinavia.

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## Harnessing H-blast

By David P. Sallisbury  
Staff writer of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston  
U.S. scientists' optimism that the power of nuclear fusion — a virtually unlimited source of energy — can be controlled by the end of the century has been increased by a recent experiment.

With a small test reactor, researchers at Massachusetts Institute of Technology say they have pushed to the verge of the conditions needed to fuse hydrogen atoms together and so release large amounts of energy.

It is this fusion process — uncontrolled — which gives the hydrogen bomb its destructive force. To control it, scientists have been trying to squeeze hydrogen-rich gas in a magnetic bottle, heat it tens of millions of degrees, and hold it long enough so that it will "ignite."

The MIT test reactor, called Alcator, has squeezed this hot gas tighter and held it longer — a five-fold increase altogether — than has been achieved anywhere else in the world, announced Dr. Robert C. Seamans Jr., head of the U.S. Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA). He describes this as a "major development."

According to Dr. Bruno Coppi, co-director of the experiment, during the test the hot gas behaved in ways favorable for approaching fusion. In the past, research efforts have been set back a number of times when the gas suddenly became unstable.

In the last few years, however, scientists have become increasingly hopeful that the hardest problems have been solved. As a result the United States has embarked on a program aimed at building its first fusion power plant by the end of the century.

"This gives us confidence that our aggressive development program is on good grounds," says Dr. Stephen O. Dean, assistant director of the U.S. fusion program. "It is the closest we have come yet."

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# science

## America's 'scientific' Indians

By Robert C. Cowen

While tourists admire Aztec, Incan, or Mayan ruins, Western knowledge of Indian intellectual achievement has been slight. Yet throughout the Americas, highly intelligent Indians have pursued a systematic study of nature that aptly can be called "science."

Pointing this out in *Science* magazine, Janet W. Brown says Indians had specialists "with highly developed skills and extensive knowledge of the heavenly bodies [and of] the chemical qualities of plants..." They even developed oral contraceptives.

Dr. Brown was summarizing Native American science in an on-going effort by the American Association for the Advancement of Science to give overlooked Indian achievement due recognition.

The potatoes (white or sweet) on your dinner plate, brown beans, cassava, corn, and peanuts — six of the world's 13 major plant foods — were domesticated by Indians.

Indians probably developed corn (maize) from teosinte, a tropical wild plant. Through hybridization and selection, they bred varieties of corn that grow in a wide range of latitudes and climates. Such a development today could win a scientist a Nobel Prize.

Indian astronomy is equally impressive. Last year, for example, John A. Eddy of the (U.S.) National Center for Atmospheric Research, showed how the 200-year-old Big Horn Medicine Wheel in

## Research notebook

northern Wyoming, a crude stone circle, could be used to pick out midsummer sunrise and sunset. It took careful reasoning and long observation to appreciate the seasonal significance of midsummer's eve and to lay out the sighting lines.

Aztec and Mayan architects incorporated such sighting lines in some of their structures and building complexes. In the most recent report of this, A. F. Aveni and S. L. Gibbs of Colgate University and H. Hartung of the University of Guadalajara explained last June in *Science* how the so-called Caracol Tower at the Mayan city of Chichen Itza might have functioned as a general astronomical observatory.

Mayan experts were skilled naked-eye astronomers and mathematicians. They independently invented the concept of zero. They maintained an accurate calendar. And, according to analyses by Charles H. Smiley of Brown University, they predicted solar eclipses. Dr. Smiley thinks that the so-called "Lunar Table" in the Dresden Codex, one of three surviving Mayan books, should more accurately be called the "Solar Eclipse Warning Table." It would have worked satisfactorily from A.D. 42 to 886, he estimates.

Indians did not develop their natural knowledge in the tradition of Galileo, Newton, and Einstein. But, as Dr. Brown notes, their knowledge "is based on generations of systematic inquiry." To that extent at least, it can be called "scientific."

Here is another reminder that people of all cultures share all human talents. The intelligence manifest in Western scientific tradition expresses itself equally powerfully in other traditions, however "backward" they may seem to "advanced scientific" thought.

## Desert pond yields delicious king prawns

By Nadine Nardl  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Giant shrimp grown in the desert — that's one man's solution to impending world food shortages.

This fall Gaylord Daniel will harvest 1,000 pounds of king prawn (*Macrobrachium rosenbergi*) from a half-acre pond surrounded by sand dunes near Barstow, California. The Mohave Blue Lobster, so named by Mr. Daniel because it tastes like lobster, grows to more than a foot in length.

Two years ago, Mr. Daniel purchased 40 acres of desert east of Los Angeles. His shrimp farm, which is modeled after a Southeast Asian rice paddy, is the result of four years of investigation and experimentation that Mr. Daniel, a senior sales representative for Trans World Airlines, began in 1971 after a visit to Thailand.

There he had first sampled the giant shrimp with his wife, Benchavan. Amazed at the shrimp's lobster-like taste and size — one shrimp was enough for two — Mr. Daniel began to look for a way to introduce the shellfish to California.

Returning to Thailand in late 1972, he picked up 200 juvenile prawns, each about two centimeters in length, and brought them back in plastic bags to the U.S., where he transferred them to 25 wall-to-wall aquariums he had readied in his home. Mr. Daniel found that by imitating the tropical day by providing 14 hours of sunlight, the shrimp continued normal breeding habits.

Another challenge was finding the right combination of saline and fresh or brackish water for the development of the larvae. In their natural habitats in Asia, the shrimp breed in fresh-water rivers, and the free-swimming larvae are carried by currents to the mouth of a river or a tidal area where the river waters mix with the salted ocean water in just the right balance.

Metamorphosis occurs on the 35th day, and the new shrimp then make their way back up the river to the fresh water, where they are caught by farmers and transferred to rice paddies until they reach marketable size.

In a process called "molting," the shrimp shed their shells numerous times as they grow; at these times they are vulnerable to attack by other shrimp. According to Mr. Daniel, the survival rate for the newly hatched larvae is only about 50 percent.

When the female shrimp is ready to mate, she appears slightly orange in color from the 85,000 or so eggs she carries. Prior to mating, she releases a chemical or "pheromone" which stimulates and attracts the male, who will protect her during the pre-mating molt. Fertilization of the eggs occurs when they are released and pass through the sperm or "glare" which the male has laid on the tail. At this time, they are microscopic and appear as nothing more than a dust shadow in the tank.

To feed these tiny dots, Mr. Daniel uses an equally tiny zooplankton called Brian Shrimp. Filling his aquariums with Brian Shrimp helps keep the giant shrimp from eating each other, Mr. Daniel explains. When the larvae complete their cycle, growing to one centimeter in

length, they are transferred to the desert pond.

Before preparing the pond, Mr. Daniel had to obtain a building permit, bring in electric power, and sink a well.

Mr. Daniel then excavated a seven-foot deep area that was lined with clay and chicken manure to help slow water seepage. Algae and rice were planted in the pond to provide food for zooplankton, which in turn are food for other micro-organisms and the omnivorous shrimp. Aerators keep the water circulating to restore its oxygen content. This is especially important when there is no sun for 5 or 6 days because without photosynthesis the carbon dioxide produced by the algae will build up and become toxic.

When the water becomes warm enough, usually in late spring, the shrimp are placed on the bottom of the pond while mosquito fish are left on the top (a requirement of the health department) to prey upon mosquito and dragon fly larvae.

Mr. Daniel says that the advantage of farming the shrimp in ponds is that they can be marketed fresh and are grown under "controlled environmental conditions." Natural enemies are eliminated and the water quality is kept high enough that iodine concentrations, like those present in the Gulf of Mexico, for example, cannot harm the flavor.

When all 40 of his desert acres are finally under "intensive culture techniques," Mr. Daniel hopes to harvest 63,000 to 80,000 pounds of shellfish per year.

## Venus rock riddle

By David F. Salisbury  
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The sharp-edged rocks discovered on Venus are forcing Soviet scientists to change their view of the planet's cloud-cloaked surface — but have not surprised most U.S. scientists.

Jagged rocks can be seen in the single picture taken by a Soviet space probe which landed successfully on Venus and operated for 53 minutes last month. This electronic image is humanity's first view of the surface of the sun's second planet.

According to Boris Nepoklonov, a Soviet space scientist, he and his colleagues had conceived of the surface of Venus as a sandy desert, eroded by fierce sandstorms in the hot, heavy atmosphere.

"This picture will make us completely rethink all our ideas about Venus," the scientist told a Reuters correspondent.

American planet experts have reacted differently. In general, they seem to feel that there was no reason either to expect or be surprised by the presence of rocks.

By bouncing radar beams off the surface of Venus, American scientists have recorded echoes which indicate that it is covered with shallow craters. Some areas appear as crater-filled seas.

This had led Harold Masursky, chief of the U.S. Geological Survey's Center for Astrology in Flagstaff, Arizona, to speculate that the rocks which the Soviet capsule photographed could be the debris created by the impact of a meteorite which caused one of these craters.

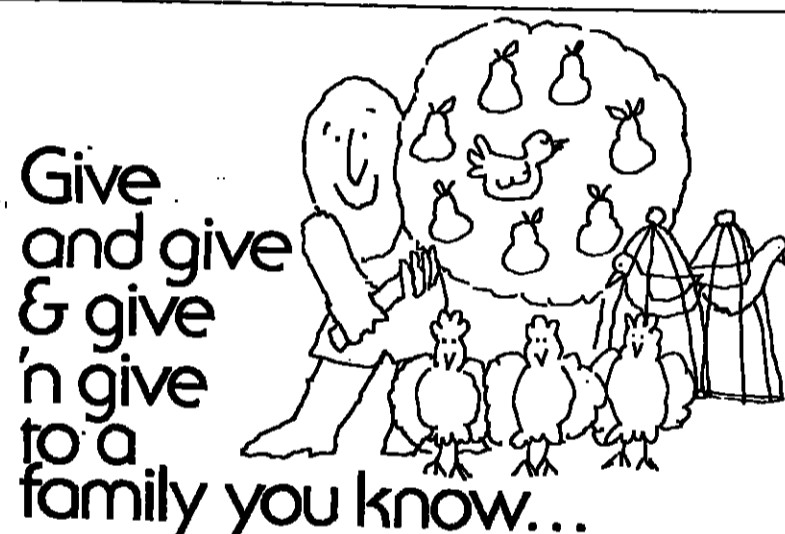
Dr. Carl Sagan, head of Cornell University's planetary sciences department, says he is interested in the weathered appearance of the rocks.

"The ways rocks are eroded on earth just doesn't work on Venus," he says.

Terrrestrial erosion is caused primarily by running water, changes in temperature, and wind-blown dust. Yet on Venus it is too hot for liquid water, the thick atmosphere keeps the temperature uniform, and models of the planet's atmosphere indicate that strong winds are rare, Dr. Sagan explains.

Dr. Carl Sagan, head of Cornell University's planetary sciences department, has also predicted: "At the surface of Venus everything would be suffused in a deep, red glow. We would have a perception of color, but only for objects very close to us. Our surroundings would be an indistinct, rosy blue."

Yet in the first picture, the rocks seem to cast distinct shadows.



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## Groucho Marx at 85: the gags keep on coming...

By Phil Elderkin  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Beverly Hills, California

The best way to interview Groucho Marx used to be with a whip and a chair. Now all that's needed is the chair. The quips are still there, and they have lost none of their zip, but now they are delivered in a 25-mile-an-hour voice.

Except for an occasional talk-show appearance, Groucho hasn't worked professionally since 1972. That was the year he went on tour with his one-man show "An Evening with Groucho." It included a standing room only performance at Carnegie Hall.

But his latest book, "The Secret Word Is Groucho," will be out in the spring. He was recently voted one of the world's 10 most admired men by college freshmen, and reruns of his old quiz show "You Bet Your Life" have phenomenal TV ratings.

The day I had lunch with him at his Beverly Hills home, he wore the kind of wide, flashy braces you'd expect to see on Liberace. He also played the piano; the melody with his left hand, the accompaniment with his right. He recalled that as a child growing up on the streets of New York, his father had been a tailor whose business was always in need of financial alterations.

"My father earned between \$18 and nothing a week," he explained. "But he was the world's greatest chef. If you gave him a few scraps of leftover food, he'd give you a banquet. Even after the Marx Brothers became famous, agents used to dream up excuses just to come to our house for dinner."

"My mother (Minnie) couldn't cook, but she was great in other ways," he continued. "While my father was holding our stomachs together, she was holding our vaudeville act together. She was great at buying costumes for no money down and convincing train conductors that we should ride children's fare, even though we had all been shaving for a couple of years at the time."

"I think the happiest day of her life was the night our first show opened on Broadway. It was called 'I'll Say She Is!' And she didn't watch it from the front row, the orchestra pit or the wings. She watched it from a stretcher!"

"A couple of days before the opening she was standing on a box getting measured for an evening dress when she fell off and broke her leg. Anybody else would have missed our opening, but not her. She had worked too hard, and her boys meant too much to her to quit so

easily. Besides I think she liked the idea of waving to the crowd on her way in. She was a great lady."

There were five Marx Brothers — Groucho, Harpo, Chico, Zeppo, and Gummo. They were a singing act, without much comedy. That is, before a runaway horse or a mule bent on kicking a cart to pieces (it depends on who tells the story) acted up outside a theater in Nacogdoches, Texas.

The noise attracted most of the audience, and they left either to chase the horse or watch the mule perform. Anyway, by the time they returned to the theater, the Marx Brothers were so enraged that they burlesqued the remainder of their act.

"We insulted the audience and their town and their relatives, and they loved it," Groucho recalled. "That's when we knew we were a comedy team and not a singing act."

Asked to describe himself and his brothers, Groucho replied: "I was a great comedian. I worked up most of our gags, and my brothers accepted them."

"Among Chico, Harpo, and myself, Chico was the only one to graduate from high school. He specialized in girls, gambling, and playing the piano. My father had one expensive pair of tailoring shears that he had to be careful not to leave unattended. If he did, Chico would steal them and pawn them. He'd then use the money to bet — on anything."

"Harpo quit school right after kindergarten. He taught himself to play the harp, but it wasn't until years later that he discovered that he always placed the instrument on the wrong shoulder. As I remember it, he adopted four children the day after he got married."

Although Gummo and Zeppo functioned mostly as straight men when working on stage with their brothers, Zeppo scored an amazing triumph one night during the Broadway run of "Animal Crackers." Only nobody outside the family ever knew it.

Groucho, who had the lead in the show, was too ill even to appear at the theater. Zeppo took his place and did such a perfect job that the audience never knew the difference.

"We had the greatest way to test our gags that any comedy team ever discovered," Groucho explained. "Everything we did in the movies, we tried out first on the road. If the audience laughed at one of our capers, it stayed in the act. If they didn't, we never used it again."

"We also had a prop man standing in the wings who recorded the length of our laughs with a stopwatch," he continued. "We later



By Richard Allman

Groucho: his braces might have adorned Liberace

maintained those same pauses in our movies, so that we wouldn't shift from one scene to the other too quickly and ruin the comedy."

Groucho almost didn't do the quiz show "You Bet Your Life" because one of the directors didn't think it would go if he simply sat behind a desk and ad libbed.

"He wanted me to get up and jump around a lot so that I wouldn't lose the audience," Groucho said. "But I finally convinced him he was wrong. I was also responsible for

picking George Fenneman as our announcer from more than 50 who auditioned for the show. The sponsor wanted somebody with a new voice, and I wanted somebody with a new face. Fortunately Fenneman had both."

Of all the hundreds of contestants who appeared on "You Bet Your Life," Groucho's personal favorite was a Mexican named Gonzalez-Gonzalez. He showed up at air time looking like Pancho Villa, with two six-guns and two wide leather belts filled with bullets strapped across his body. He also played pie tins and automobile hub caps on his chest in time to music.

Gonzalez-Gonzalez, who was really a janitor in a Los Angeles high school, looked so fierce that John Wayne later hired him. In fact, he

signed a personal services contract with Wayne for \$400 a week and played in all of Wayne's cowboy movies for the next 18 years.

Some of the lines that Groucho bounced off his contestants in "You Bet Your Life" have now become classics. For example: to Malba Taylor: "You must be the toast of the town." To a cartoonist: "If you want to see a comic strip, you should see me in the shower." And to a tree surgeon: "Have you ever fallen out of a patient?"

Groucho (real name Julius Henry Marx) has lived in the same spacious house in Beverly Hills (eight bedrooms) for the past 21 years. His live-in staff includes his business manager, a cook, and a housekeeper.

He never misses one of his "You Bet Your Life" shows on late-night TV and this seems to be a very important and very real part of his world. He no longer smokes.

On Oct. 12, only 10 days after his 85th birthday, Groucho and his writings were honored by Friends of the Libraries at the University of Southern California.

The only other movie star in his immediate neighborhood is Elvis Presley. "And I seldom mention Presley's name," Groucho said, "unless I stub my toe!"

## Treasure hunters devastate sites say angry archaeologists

By Philip Venning  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

London  
Earlier this year Alan Holmes, an engineer, found 25 pieces of Romano-British silver plate in a field near Peterborough. They could be worth up to £70,000.

Last week a metal box containing £18,000 worth of old £5 notes, probably a bank-raider's unclaimed haul, was found on public land just south of London.

Both finds were made by amateur treasure hunters, supporting opposite sides of an increasingly bitter feud between archaeologists and the rapidly growing number of amateur treasure hunters.

Treasure hunting is certainly not new in Britain. Victorian paupers eked out a living by wading through the mud of the Thames or by raking over rubbish heaps looking for discarded jewelry, old nails, pieces of copper, and anything else that could be sold. At the same time clergymen, professors and gentlemen spent fine afternoons plundering prehistoric graves and Roman settlements for ancient artifacts.

But it is only in the last five years that it has become a really popular hobby, with its magazines, clubs, and an industry supplying the light-weight electronic metal detectors

hunter's equipment.

"The use of detectors in the United States to search for hidden coins, 'coinshooting,' quickly caught on in Britain and Australia. And a renewed interest in Victorians encouraged people to dig through 19th century rubbish dumps on the look out for old bottles, clay pipes, and decorated lids from household pots and lids."

The appeal of treasure hunting is obvious. What other hobby offers everyone a relatively inexpensive chance to live out childhood dreams of finding buried riches? Britain is the ideal place. Densely populated for thousands of years, it has numerous sites and plenty of romantic possibilities — medieval coin hoards, civil war musket balls, and loot from long forgotten robberies.

Provided you're patient, choose the right site, and are prepared to pick up large numbers of can tabs, silver paper, and bottle tops, you are certain to find something interesting.

But the hobby's enormous popularity has been greeted with horror by archaeologists who have seen many of the country's archaeological sites scarred by the ignorant and indiscriminate hole-digging of the treasure hunters.

The loss of the objects themselves — such as the silver found by Mr. Holmes — is not the

principal worry. The law governing finds of silver and gold objects ensures that the most important ones end up in museums (though other metal objects, such as a Roman bronze statue or an iron boss from a Saxon shield, are not covered).

Under the law, anyone finding hidden silver or gold must report it. Antiques is held, and if the rightful owner or his heirs cannot be traced, it is declared "treasure trove," the property of the Crown. The finder is then paid the object's full market value as a reward.

The archaeologists are more concerned by the damage caused to the site and by the fact that once a find is removed from the earth it no longer says much about its original owners. A Roman coin, for example, may only be worth a few pence to the treasure hunter. Found by an archaeologist and related to other finds and its exact position, it might indicate when a Roman fort was first occupied or when the legionnaires pulled out to let the Britons fend for themselves.

The Council for British Archaeology has been running a campaign to have all archaeological sites (and there are thousands of them) protected by law. In a recent letter to *The Times*, Dr. Graham Webster, a prominent archaeologist, said: "If people were allowed access to original documents in our libraries to snip out any odd bits they fancied, there would be a great uproar, but this is precisely

what is happening to our national monuments."

Replying for the treasure hunters, a correspondent pointed out that finds made by a metal detector had to be near the surface, in which case they were in danger of being damaged or dispersed by modern methods of ploughing.

The experienced treasure hunters are especially careful to warn newcomers off archaeological sites.

This is rule one of their self-imposed code of conduct. And rule seven says "Report all unusual historical finds to your local museum and get expert help if you accidentally discover a site of archaeological interest." Edward Fletcher, the author of books on treasure hunting, claims that amateur treasure hunters are mainly interested in objects from the last 800 years. Their activities are confined to beaches, riversides, footpaths, commons, houses, gardens and other non-archaeological sites, he says. Archaeologists had actually benefitted from the fact that treasure hunters had located unsuspected sites.

But in spite of his claims there is no doubt that many of the shallower archaeological sites are threatened by amateurs, either ignorant or indifferent to their historical value. And as the hobby continues to grow, so will the menace.

# travel

## Windjammer roving on the Spanish Main

By William R. Eastman III  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Many of those magnificent sailing ships that once plied the Caribbean and the Spanish Main are gone now, torn up for lumber or left to rot because steamers were faster and more efficient. A few of the gallant old ships have been towed into ponds or wharfs, refurbished, and left for the scrambling tide of tourists.

But some still sail.

For instance, a fleet of five ships is owned and operated by Captain Mike Burke.

Captain Burke, a gregarious romantic, has had a lifelong dream of keeping the grand tradition of sailing alive. And over a period of 20 years he has managed to forge a cruise-adventure catered to the revival of the age of sail.

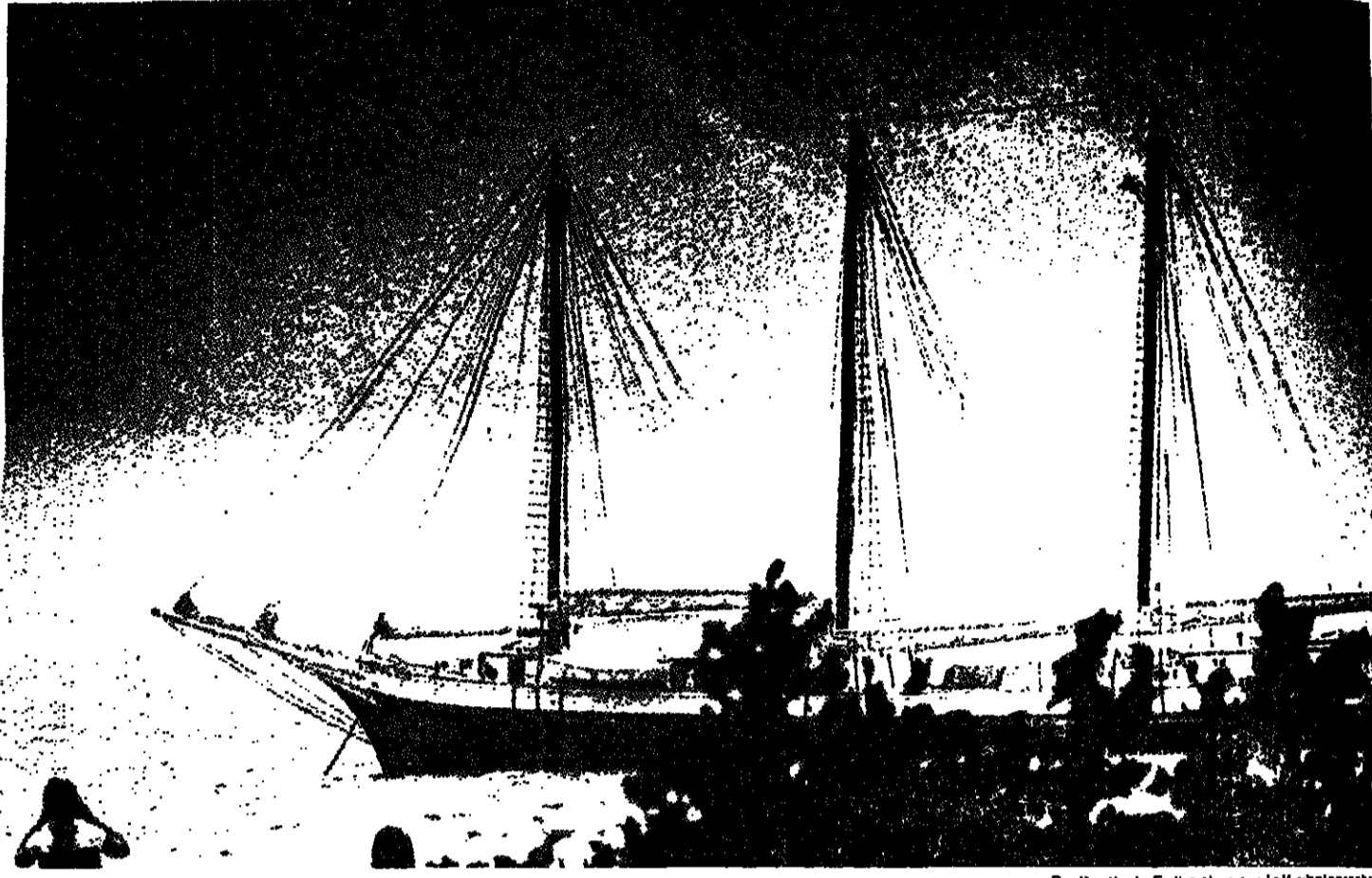
Currently, the Captain's windjammers sail to the Bahamas, Virgin Islands, West Indies (Leeward and Windward Isles), and the Spanish Main (Mexico and Central America). This December, the steel sailing and motor yacht Yankee Trader sets sail for a 10-month voyage around the world.

One of the things that makes a windjammer cruise special is the casual, "barefoot" atmosphere. Unlike the large ocean liners, which tend to be like hotels afloat, there are no social directors or regimented activities aboard a windjammer. Many passengers take the opportunity to lean about navigation, help hoist the sails, or man the wheel. Others are content with a piece of deck, swimming off the side, or fishing from the stern.

One of the advantages of windjamming is the size and mobility of the ships. Passenger lists are small and the ships are not restricted as to ports and sea lanes, as a larger vessel would be. A windjammer goes where it pleases, taking advantage of shallower waters. The captain might even change the itinerary to take best advantage of wind and weather conditions.

It's not at all uncommon on these island-hopping adventures to sail all night, dropping anchor at dawn off a deserted beach. That means passengers can spend the day beachcombing, picnicking, and skin diving.

Food aboard ship is good and abundant —



Windjammer at anchor: velvet evenings and Treasure Island

By Barth J. Falkenberg, staff photographer

three hearty meals a day plus a nightly midnight buffet under the stars. Frequently the menus are based on local food sources.

Most of the cruises last six days (Tuesday to Sunday), leaving Monday free for travel or shopping in village markets. The cruises start at \$245 and go to \$370 for the plush deck cabins. As many of the ships sail a circular course — taking in one series of islands on "even" weeks and another on "odd" weeks — it is possible to sign on for a special 13-day cruise with the ship serving as hotel between trips.

The Fantome, the world's largest four-masted schooner and Captain Burke's flagship, sails the Bahamas. This is a cruise of crystal waters and unbelievable reefs, picturesque settlements, coves, and beaches. The courses are set through the Berry Islands, Abaco, Gorda Cay, Bimini, and others. The Fantome offers two six-day cruises on odd and even weeks, sailing back and forth between Freeport and Nassau.

Sailing in the Virgin Islands is aboard the magnificent barquentine Flying Cloud — originally a French cadet ship built in the traditional style of the privateer, and even boasting a clipper bow and gold-leaf scroll work. The Flying Cloud sails every Tuesday out of Roadtown on two six-day routes: Drake's Passage and Treasure Isle Passage.

The Virgin Islands are considered the most beautiful cruising grounds in the world. Largely unspoiled, they offer small bays, grottos, hidden caves, perfect white beaches, skin diving, swimming, and treasure hunting. Robert Louis Stevenson's "Treasure Island" is along the route, as well as the remains of pirate strongholds.

The Yankee Clipper is considered one of the greatest sailing yachts ever built and has been used extensively on scientific exploration and long voyages. Today she sails in the West Indies jockeying between the Leeward and Windward Islands.

The West Indies are high, green islands of

spices, rain forests, and waterfalls, bustling little harbors, lagoons, villages, and markets. They have been settled by many nationalities: French, British, Dutch, and the cultural influences add abundant variety.

The Yankee Trader cruises the Spanish Main with routes along the islands and mainland of Mexico and Central America. The ship's passengers follow in the footsteps of Columbus and Cortez, taking in islands, reefs and Mayan ruins. The minimum cruise here is 10 days and the combined cruise takes 25 days. Both leave from Belize in British Honduras.

Returning to sea aboard a windjammer is romantic as it sounds. There's something about the brine and salt air, velvet evenings and unpredictable winds, that make sailing aboard a great and beautiful ship an adventure everyone must experience at least once.

For more specific travel information on these ships, contact Windjammer Cruises, P.O. Box 120, Miami Beach, Florida 33139.

## Easier tourist access to U.S. sought for Bicentennial year

By Leavitt F. Morris  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Excitement reigned in the European couple's small apartment after they received an invitation to come to the U.S. from American friends.

But their joy was dimmed somewhat when they went to the U.S. consul in their city and discovered the amount of red tape and delays entailed in obtaining a visa to the U.S. Fortunately the couple was not easily discouraged and after several weeks of waiting received the visa. But U.S. consuls abroad report that many potential visitors become discouraged by complicated visa procedures and withdraw their applications.

These consular reports, coupled with thousands of complaints from Americans inviting relatives who still are citizens of other countries to come to the U.S. in 1976, have led to the filing of several bills in Congress to waive visas for overseas visitors during the Bicentennial. Sponsoring this temporary

waiving of regulations is the Air Transport Association of America, an organization which believes that the present visa requirement is "burdensome, unnecessary, and discourages travel to our country."

In presenting the association's case before the Immigration, Citizenship, and International Law subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee on visitor waiver legislation, the organization's senior vice-president, Norman J. Philon, pointed out: "It is U.S. national policy, as developed by the Congress, to promote and facilitate tourism to this country from abroad. We believe it entirely fitting that citizens of other countries be encouraged to visit us during the 200th anniversary of our nation."

"Enactment of the Visit U.S.A. Bicentennial Anniversary Act would give real meaning to that invitation," Philon believes, could increase by 25 percent the number of visitors to the U.S. next year.

The largest number of vis-

itors is expected to come from Britain, Germany, the Scandinavian countries, and Japan.

International tourism contributed \$29 billion to the world tourism industry in 1974, according to the United States Travel Service. It is expected to rise to \$30 billion next year, with the United States receiving at least 7 percent of the world travel market. Foreign visitors spent \$4.8 billion in the U.S. last year, an increase of 17.3 percent over 1973.

In advocating reasons for permanent visa waiver, the Air Transport Association of America points out that:

- Most countries no longer require visas, and those few that continue requiring them from U.S. citizens often do so because of the visa requirements in the U.S.
- Thousands of visitors to Canada for next year's Olympics will be discouraged from extending their North American trips to the United States, if current visa requirements remain.
- Presidential commissions of the last two administrations strongly recom-

mended visa waiver legislation.

Rep. John M. Murphy (D) of New York, testifying before the committee, said: "The American Bicentennial is a time not to build barriers between men, but to bring them together for a celebration of the anniversary of the birth of a nation. Let us share our country and its hospitality by removing the barriers to their visit."

But Leonard F. Chapman Jr., Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization Service, opposes waiving the visa regulation. "The United States," he said, "is presently inundated with millions of illegal aliens, many of whom hold or seek jobs in competition with Americans. With widespread unemployment in numerous countries throughout the world, work opportunities in the United States are a powerful attraction to aliens. These job opportunities must be safeguarded for our own residents."

Mr. Chapman feels that ending of visa requirements for visitors would deprive the

U.S. of a valuable device for maintaining such safeguards. "That device is the consular screening abroad of non-immigrant visa applicants," he said. "If ineligible, the alien can be rejected in his home country before he can even embark for the United States. Significantly, American consuls denied 305,030 nonimmigrant visa applications in 1974. It is therefore clear that consular screening helps to stem the influx of ineligible visitors, many of whom are ineligible because they intend to seek work in the United States in violation of the immigration law."

Another reason against enacting the bills before Congress, declared Mr. Chapman, is that without the safeguard of consular screening, the potential for entry by terrorists is increased. "This,

I submit," he said, "is a risk not worth taking in exchange for questionable benefits that might accrue to the United States from visa waivers."

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# financial

## In the third world: ruthless past haunts big business

By David R. Francis  
Business and financial editor of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Memories are long in the developing countries. Their peoples have been told about or even remember the bad old days when European and American business adventurers scoured the world looking for opportunities to make their fortune, oftentimes by foul means.

It was not without reason that the United Fruit Company (now United Brands) was commonly termed El Pulpo (the octopus) in Central America. Cecil Rhodes, the developer of South Africa's gold and diamond industries, though a complex character, was ruthless in his business dealings with native Africans. Firestone's domination of Liberia was so great that the repayment of a corporate loan to the nation in 1952 was celebrated by the erection of a monument. An inscription on it speaks the "humiliating and strangulating effects of the economy of the nation" of the 1920s loan.

Belgium's King Leopold managed the Congo, an area the size of Europe, as sole lawmaker and owner with such brutality that even the tough French Foreign Legion despised the soldiers from the Belgian Congo as barbarians. In organizing the rubber trade in that unfortunate country, it has been estimated that between 5 and 8 million Congolese were killed over 23 years. At the time of independence in 1960, about 48 percent of the vast country was given as mining concessions to such companies as Union Miniere, founded by Leopold. Then Societe Generale, parent company of Union Miniere, became heavily involved in backing the unsuccessful secession war of Katanga.

Such a recitation of corporate interference in the affairs of "third world" nations could go on at book length. But times have changed. Moral and political standards are higher. Multinational companies (MNCs) have largely withdrawn from overt political interference in host nations.

Comments Louis Turner, a research specialist at the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London: "Companies today are not meddling in any significant way with the domestic politics of particular countries. There is also little evidence that they are

persuading intermediary bodies like the CIA to do the job for them."

Nonetheless, that does not mean that multinational corporations are no longer politically important in world affairs. They are. Today this is more a result of their economic might than of anything else. Sometimes, a group of MNCs can influence their parent nation to cut off foreign aid to an "offending" poor country. For example, as a result of disputes over compensation for expropriated properties, the U.S. Government has, in recent years, been persuaded to "punish" Chile, Peru, and Bolivia by turning off various types of foreign aid. Such action has political as well as economic impact on a third world nation.

More important, MNCs have a negative power that is not negligible. They can refuse to invest in a nation considered inhospitable. Many developing nations, because they recognize their need for the managerial, financial, and technological skills offered by MNCs, alter their domestic economic policies to attract the huge companies.

At the same time, MNCs are often feared in developing countries. They may be heirs of an imperialist past. And they are agents of change, introducing new ideas and values. Such agents, notes Walter B. Wriston, chairman of a multinational bank, First National City Bank of New York, "have never been welcome in any society. It should not surprise us, therefore, that the world corporation is sometimes unwelcome, even though it is the carrier of technology which is the best hope of closing the gap between the very rich and the very poor."

In addition, in some ways, MNCs are representatives of their parent countries. The United States Government, for instance, clearly regards its own giant corporations as missionaries for the free enterprise system around the world. That is why MNCs are so often viciously attacked by communists and socialists.

Outside of ideology, the U.S. believes that MNCs are one of the most pragmatic means available for lifting the third world countries out of their poverty into a modern industrial society.

In his speech to the special session of the United Nations General Assembly Sept. 1,

Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger devoted perhaps 10 minutes of his time to multinational companies. (The State Department now has an advisory committee on MNCs. It will hold its regular meeting later this month.)

The transnational enterprise, Dr. Kissinger stated in that major foreign policy address, "may well be one of the most effective engines of development."

After spelling out U.S. aims for an international standard of conduct for MNCs and their host governments, he concluded: "If the world community is committed to economic development, it cannot afford to treat transnational enterprises as objects of economic warfare. The capacity of the international community to deal with this issue constructively will be an important test of whether the search for solutions or the clash of ideologies will dominate our economic future. The implications for economic development are profound."

One element in the growing attention given multinationals is the growing importance of economics in foreign affairs. The nuclear stalemate and the durability of guerrilla warfare have partially paralyzed the military situation. Under those circumstances, power politics has become less relevant.

As a result, national leaders are devoting more time to international economic relations, in which MNCs play a major role. MNCs have become important to the present and future.

Robert Gilpin, a Princeton University professor of politics and international affairs, analyzes three popular academic models of the future for MNCs in his new book, "U.S. Power and the Multinational Corporation." These are:

• The "Sovereignty at Bay" Model: This is a liberal model, tilted after an influential book on MNCs by Harvard University Prof. Raymond Vernon. It maintains that economic interdependence of nations and technological advances in communications and transportation are making the nation-state an anachronism. In the interest of world efficiency and domestic economic welfare, the nation's control over economic affairs will continuously give way to MNCs.

• The Dependence Model:

This imperialist view of the future, taken mostly by leftists, holds that ever-larger MNCs will exploit the poorer countries, transferring their wealth and resources to the rich countries. Decisionmaking power, finance, ownership, management, research, and development will be located in New York, London, Tokyo, and other northern centers. The poor countries will be left with labor-intensive manufacturing and industrial pollution. The north-south, rich-poor chasm will remain.

• The Mercantilist Model:

In this view, the interdependent world economy which has provided such favorable environment for the MNC is coming to an end. National interests, not corporate interests, will dominate events. In the wake of the relative decline of American power and the new economic power of the petroleum-exporting countries and other resource-rich nations, the major industrial powers will compete intensely for markets, investment outlets, and sources of raw materials. As the world economy divides into regional blocs or economic alliances, the power of the MNC will diminish even though at the cost of some economic efficiency.

Which of the models is most accurate? Professor Gilpin forecasts a "confused and complex mixture" of all three will evolve. And perhaps that will be the case.

### EXCHANGE RATES

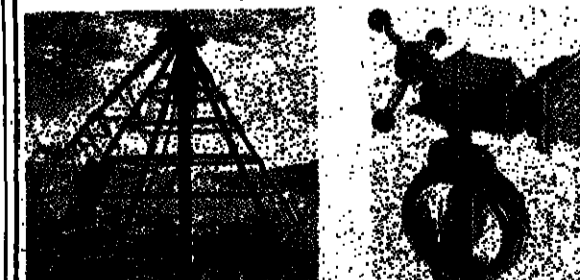
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# children's books

## Gnats swarm to the rescue in Knotty Pine saga

The Gnats of Knotty Pine, by Bill Peet. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. \$8.75.  
Pezzettino, by Leo Lionni. New York: Pantheon. \$4.95.  
Clouds, by Kazuo Nizaka, adapted by Henry Stanton. Reading, Mass.: Addison-Wesley. \$6.95.  
The Story of Christmas, by Felix Hoffman. New York: Atheneum. \$6.95.  
The Little Viking, by Adelaide Boll, from a story by Mette Newth. Illustrated by Isolde Schmitt-Menzel. New York: Golden Press. \$4.50.

By Guernsey LePelley  
How did anyone with a simple, pronounceable name like Bill Peet ever sell his first children's book? Well, it's thank goodness he did, and no one seems to mind that he is not a Slovakian translating from the Norwegian or Flemish.

The Gnats of Knotty Pine is a sharp, uncompromising story against hunting, so it probably won't be a big seller in homes with a moosehead over the mantel or antler tracks in the hall. It is full of those audacious, loving caricatures of animals which Bill Peet does so well in free, crayon style.

The story almost has a plot. The animals are worried about the start of hunting season when the Gnats come in and save the day. Not only are the hunters completely defeated but not one single Gnat got swatted! These may have been very noble Gnats, but they're not on any endangered species list.

Pezzettino is a simplistically silly story about a "thing" which is so small it thinks it is part of something else. The illustrations, artistically outrageous, suggest modern lineoleum. Since small children live close to the lineoleum they may appreciate this offset quality enough to make the book a success.

Parents who are Educators, with masters degrees in child psychology, may also see "Pezzettino" designed as a professional remedy for small fry schizoids. But never mind, the youngster will probably be able to identify with the mixed-up microcosm and think it is a fun thing.



From 'The Gnats of Knotty Pine'

Glum moose awaits fate — but valiant insects are massing

As it turns out the little "thing" discovers he is all himself and not part of something else. Presumably this is a happy ending; both for children and whatchamacallits.

Finding shapes of castles and ogres in the fair weather clouds has been a favorite game since children were first told to come in out of the rain. Mary and Tom are the cloud-watchers in Clouds and the loss of their red balloon creates its own cloud drama in the sky.

Although the illustrations consist mostly of cloud-like blobs of white paint on deep blue

pages it is easy to see they are blobbed by a skillful hand. They convey perfectly the ethereal, changeableness of cloud shapes.

This book should send children rushing outdoors to search the clouds. Hopefully you can prevent the loss of their balloon by tying it onto a sleeve button.

The Story of Christmas is retold faithfully and sensitively and reverently from the King James version of the Bible. But it is the surpassing excellence of the art work which makes this book unusual.

The paintings are sharply modern without losing the essential human quality.

King Herod is properly cartooned in his rage and the eventual homecoming of Joseph, Mary and Jesus safely to Nazareth never loses sight of the child's viewpoint.

Hardly anyone draws realistic pictures for a children's book anymore, and Isolde Schmitt-Menzel is no exception with her pleasing child-styled trees, animals and people in The Little Viking.

The story isn't so great that it deserves the two credits the publisher has given it. It's about a little Viking boy who sails to "a place of warm sunshine" where he finds a lion. "Eric soon made friends with the lion. He talked to it and stroked its silky fur."

Well, that's pretty much it. Eric does take the lion back to Norway where it stretches out in a cozy place and listens to stories. But there is something slightly un-Viking about the whole thing, and union ton, for that matter. But still, it did take nerve after feeding him some bread and fish for Eric to walk over and stroke the lion's fur.

It's a fairly good book, but not to be read at zoos.

Guernsey LePelley, the Monitor's editorial cartoonist, is also the author of children's stories and the creator of "Tubby."

## Jinnie's holiday to remember

Marra's World, by Elizabeth Coatsworth. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. \$7.50.  
Last Night I Saw Andromeda, by Charlotte Anker. New York: Henry Z. Walck. \$6.95.  
Touchmark, by Mildred Lawrence. New York: New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. \$7.50.  
Gran at Coalgate, by Winifred Cawley. New York: Holt Rinehart and Winston. \$6.50.  
London: Oxford. \$1.95.  
A Griffon's Nest, by Betty Levin. New York: Macmillan. \$9.95.

By Susan Cooper  
These are all novels for the 9-to-14 age-range: the first two brushing the lower limit, the last two close to the upper.

Marra's World is an enchanting, fey story about the way a small girl gradually finds love and security, to warm a bewildering, motherless life with a father and grandmother who dislike her. Touching a little on the old stories

of seal-people, it paints the life of a Maine island community as delicately as the poignant simplicity of Marra's nature.

Last Night I Saw Andromeda has three fashionable sociological virtues: heroine instead of hero, black and white playmates, a divorce without a cop-out happy ending. None is overstressed, and a neat balance is kept in this gentle tale of unscientific Jenny, cherishing her new interest in archaeology in the hope of impressing the scientist father whom she sees only on Sundays. Accompany the gift of this book with a ten-cent fossil from the local Science Museum shop and you might even find a career.

Touchmark is pretty timely too; its strong-minded 14-year-old heroine, Nabby, frustrated by her skirts in her aim of apprenticing herself to a jeweler, not only finds herself playing a significant part in the beginnings of the American Revolution, but finally wins apprenticeship after all. The story swings along through a highly skilled evocation of 18th-century life, its portrait of ordinary people inside extraordinary events making it one of the best Bicentennial books yet.

Young Americans reading Gran at Coalgate should adjust their ears for some North-

umberland dialect; the effort is vastly worthwhile. This book won the 1974 Guardian award in Britain for its highly readable tale of eleven-year-old Jinnie's brief holiday trip from her strait-laced home to the warm, lively world of her mother's family, working-class miners "a cut above" most. The boy-girl tensions of older cousins, the looming General Strike, the endless sturdy eating: all are wonderfully vivid.

The last book is for real Readers, ages ten and up. A Griffon's Nest continues and most satisfyingly fulfills the brilliant juggling of time and place Betty Levin achieved in "The Sword of Colonn." Through wonderful atmospheric description a modern Maine island merges into the Orkneys of nine and twelve centuries ago, and young Claudia and Evan grow through a complex of relationships in their spell-wrapped travelling between now and then, proof and perhaps, thought and

memory. A hair-raising ancient battle is made as real as a lively modern action. This is the kind of book the right children will read again and again.

Susan Cooper's latest novel for older children, "The Grey King" has just been published.

(Many of these books are expected to be available outside the U.S.A. shortly.)

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# arts

## Tom Stoppard's 'Travesties' triumphs in Broadway run

By John Beaufort

New York  
"Travesties" is a dazzling skyrocket of a play, a breathtaking word flight into the Wilde blue yonder of Tom Stoppard's imagination.

In this newly arrived British import, the author best known for "Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead" and "Jumpers" takes off from the launching pad of a quite mundane situation for a stratospheric flight of fact and fantasy. The literary rocket explodes with sparks and fire.

The main action of the play at the Ethel Barrymore Theater occurs in Zurich, 1917, in a section of the public library, in the drawing room of a minor British diplomat, and in the diplomat's luridly clouded halls of memory.

The first of Mr. Stoppard's travesties has to do with memoir writing itself, as consular official Henry Carr recalls mostly imagined contacts with Lenin, Lenin's wife, James Joyce, and Dadaist Tristan Tzara. It is a literal fact that Carr (John Wood) acted in a Zurich performance of "The Importance of Being Earnest" produced by Joyce. Mr. Stoppard embroiders this documentary centerpiece with all sorts of fringes and tassels. Thus, for instance, his two principal women are named Cecily (Beth Morris), a Zurich librarian, and Gwendolen (Meg Wynn Owen), Carr's younger sister — after the heroines of the Wilde classic.

To return to the beginning of the flashback, Carr, the retired minor diplomat, makes several starts on his fanciful memoirs. In a sudden, highly satisfying coup de theatre, the doddering memoirist sheds a shabby great coat and steps forth in the youthful splendor of Carr, the diplomat and dandy. With Wildean intertextualism and Wilder allusions, ex-cerps, puns, limericks and song-and-dance interludes, Mr. Stoppard constructs his carefully calculated jigsaw puzzle.

Carr's histrionic triumph ("Not Ernest, the other one") and his failure to avert Lenin's departure for Moscow in a sealed train counterpoint each other in a succession of comic absurdities. Henry Carr footles while Lenin burns with consuming political passion. The travesties of war and international in-

trigue, of art and literature, climax in a final bitter travesty as Lenin mounts the rostrum to reveal the revolutionary realpolitik which crushes individual rights and liberties and destroys the artist.

The Royal Shakespeare Company performance directed by Peter Wood is a model of stylish histrionics. As Carr, John Wood plays the text like a virtuoso soloist in a beautifully balanced concerto. His minor diplomat is both hilarious and at times very touching. Besides those already mentioned, the excellent company includes Tim Curry (Tzara), James Booth (Joyce), Harry Tomb (Lenin), Frances Cuka (Lenin's wife), and John Bott (Carr's decorously subversive manservant).

While totally different in form, content, and expression, the long-awaited "Kennedy's Children" (Golden) provides a curiously apt if disturbing companion piece to "Travesties."

It gained immense international acclaim in London. Like Mr. Stoppard, Robert Patrick is isolating a segment of history — in this case the '60s in the United States. "Kennedy's Children" looks back with biting irony, indignation, and despair to those tense and turbulent times, with their too vulnerable idealism and traumatic assassinations. Once more, we confront reminders of a divisive war and its awful casualties as well as of a youth movement which began with peace and flowers, only to end up with drugs and violence. The play's occasional obscenities recall the verbal graffiti of the era.

One of Mr. Patrick's victimized characters observes that the '70s are the garbage of the '60s — a conclusion which the remainder of the decade could yet refute. The turnaround may already have begun. In any event, that is beyond the province of "Kennedy's Children." The five habitués of the Lower East Side bar in which the play is set are a former fashion-magazine worker turned teacher (Barbara Montgomery); a homosexual actor



Meg Wynn Owen, Tim Curry in Tom Stoppard's 'Travesties'

(Don Parker) who laments the demise of the bizarre underground theater he knew; a drug-addicted Vietnam veteran (Michael Sacks); a battered and disillusioned flower child (Kathleen Lee); and a pretty blonde (Shirley Knight) who once dreamed of becoming the next Marilyn Monroe.

In a series of stream-of-consciousness monologues, these desperate and disheartened people tell their symbolic stories as if to an invisible audience. Mr. Patrick uses the device with considerable ingenuity and the

play is well acted under Clive Donner's direction. But even though they evoke certain aspects of the '60s, the intensely subjective self-explorations tend to become overextended, if not repetitive. Only the teacher seems to have retained some residue of inspiration from her vivid memories of the Kennedys and the Camelot mystique. Otherwise, Mr. Patrick has assembled a remnant of bibulous losers for whose shattered illusions he sees a New York Lower East Side bar as a fitting repository.

## 'Kennedy' playwright: brilliant talent

By Michael Leech

London  
"Success" is a word too easily thrown around. In the case of "Kennedy's Children," it means something special. It has been treble earned. For the play is an American play by an American playwright which only found its initial success in London through the determined efforts of its American producer.

The producer with the faith is Don Parker, who also acts in the production. The playwright, a brilliant new light on the international theater scene, is Robert Patrick.

"It was something I had to write," said Mr. Patrick when we called while the play was still in London, "but I hadn't planned to produce it. Don optioned it after the workshop production (which quite satisfied me) and if it hadn't been for his persistence I wouldn't have done it again."

He readily agreed to an interview which happened to coincide with his return from directing a production of "Kennedy's Children" in South Africa. Is "Kennedy's Children" a typical play?

"No," he says with great firmness. "There is no such thing as a typical play for me, because I write whatever I feel like seeing at

that time. I don't write plays in order to write them. They're done so I can go and see them in a theater. Most of my plays are written in a day." He pauses, grinning happily and enjoying the effect of his statement. "Oh, I think about them for a very long time, and then I sit down and write them."

But was "Kennedy's Children," two longish acts, written in a day?

"No, it wasn't. I wrote it in bits. Each evening, friends would come round to my apartment in the Village [Greenwich Village, New York] where I was then living, and I'd read what I'd written — like a radio serial. (I was brought up on radio, movies, and magazines — that was my culture.) It's a new kind of play, and even if for me the piece was depressing I could see there was something in it for all sorts of people."

"I spend most of my time sitting on the side and watching people. I suppose my whole life was collecting material for 'Kennedy's Children.' And in New York I had the horror of watching people I knew on a big downward slide. As time went on during the '60s it became more and more obvious what had happened to a generation."

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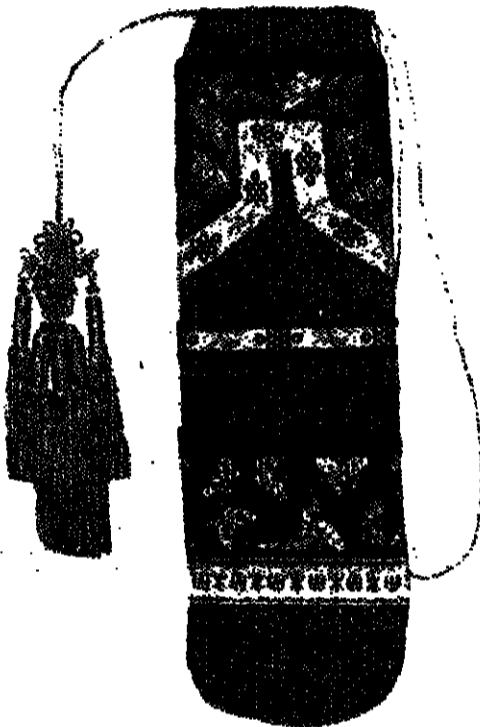
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# women

## From all over the world: handbags as works of art



Plaited cord, shell bag, New Guinea



Chinese embroidered silk bag

By Diana Loercher  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

New York  
One of the most indispensable objects in a woman's life is her bag, repository of money, identification, and varying amounts of personal paraphernalia. The contents is a microcosm of her world, and to know it is to know the woman. Thus, there is almost a taboo in our culture against opening a woman's purse, for this mundane object is an intimate possession that contains almost sacred secrets.

But despite their importance bags are not only carried but taken for granted, and the Museum of Contemporary Crafts has given them at last attention that is long overdue in its current exhibition, "Homage to the Bag," on view through Jan. 4. For as every anthropologist knows, a culture reveals itself in its most commonplace practices and objects.

While most of the bags are 20th-century American and European, a sufficient number come from Africa, South America, Central America, and Asia to give the show a cross-cultural and universal dimension.

Many of the ethnic bags on display use natural materials, such as leather or wool, and are decorated with feathers, shells, or beads. The craftsmanship is outstanding, an ingenious harmony of function and beauty. Most striking in design are the elaborately patterned, woven wool bags from Peru, Mexico, and Afghanistan, a strong but seemingly delicate raffia bag from Ethiopia, a cornhusk bag made by the Nez Perce Indians, an exquisite leather box purse from the Upper Volta, a dainty cord purse decorated with shells from New Guinea, an envelope bag with bells from the Philippines, and an elegant "fold-over" purse of leather and metal from Tibet.

In the "bags of fashion" category, ornate beaded bags from France too tiny to hold more than a perfume bottle or handkerchief, and a sumptuous silk drawstring bag from China are lovely bits of frou-frou.



Purse 1974, by Michael B. Riegel



Gold bag 1971, by Jerry McMillan

## Shoes: T-straps with everything

By Phyllis Feldkamp  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

New York  
Suits and suit looks are back, and the women wearing them are finding they can suit themselves to a T. A T-strap, that is—the shoe style that began its ascent to popularity one year ago and is selling like gangbusters.

Although not all T-straps are expensive, customers like the style so much they are happy to pay real money for it. Recently, a photograph of the Anne Klein high-heeled gray kid T-strap pump appeared on the fashion page of a mass-circulation Philadelphia newspaper. More than 40 readers phoned to ask where to buy it. Sold at the Saks Fifth Avenue Bala-Cynwyd, Pennsylvania branch, the women were not in the least put off by the stiff price (more than \$50).

In addition to looking right with a suit (the T has a way of flattering legs), the style is perfect for late-day flutery crepes or matte jerseys.

A Rayne version of the famous Chanel beige kid with black crepe tip is now available.

Other dressy T's with slender straps will proliferate in satin and gold or silver kid as the holiday season approaches.



Yves Saint Laurent T-straps

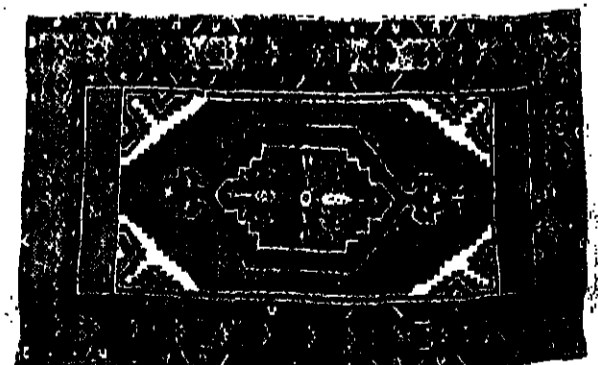
In the sportier mood, there are two-tone T-straps in fall-winter color combinations such as loden and tan. Also, some spectator T's combine suede and perforated calf with stacked leather heels in wine or rust.

Wedge-soled T-straps may be of the high rocker type with open toes and cutout trim, or almost flat and styled like a little girl's summer play shoe. It is possible to find crepe-soled T-straps, flits with T-straps, and even T-strap sneakers.

In fact, if the T-strap is for you (and a lot of people are discovering it is) you can build up a T-strap wardrobe almost as extensive as your collection of T-shirts. The variety is that great.

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- 1 cup shredded cheddar cheese
- 1 can (16 ounces) peeled tomatoes
- 1 tablespoon cornstarch
- 2 teaspoons instant minced onion
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon sugar
- 1/2 teaspoon crushed basil
- 2 eggs, beaten
- 1/4 cup milk

Combine crumbs, margarine, and 1/4 cup cheese. Press into 9-inch pie plate. Bake at 400 degrees F. 10 minutes or until lightly browned. Cool.

Drain liquid from tomatoes into saucepan; blend in cornstarch. Add onion, salt, sugar, and basil. Cook, stirring constantly until thickened. Slice tomatoes and arrange in pie shell. Pour thickened mixture over tomatoes. Beat eggs, milk, and remaining cheese together. Pour over top of pie.

Bake at 375 degrees F. for 40 minutes. Cool 10 minutes before slicing. Serves 6.

## Latvian grandmothers won't be left holding baby

By Elizabeth Pond  
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Riga, U.S.S.R.  
The grandmothers of Latvia are up in arms. In a generation gap with a difference, they are rebelling against their daughters.

In brief, the grandmothers think they are being exploited as permanent unpaid babysitters, and they have had enough of it. They want to do their own thing.

"As soon as mothers become grandmothers they devote themselves to social life—dancing groups, choirs, lectures, different clubs," complained one mother who could not get either grandmother to baby-sit for her.

In a letter to the Riga newspaper Cins, B. Rumniece continued, "Nowadays grandmothers and grandfathers are studying at driver courses, sitting in cafes and chatting, or raising cactuses."

In fact, Mrs. Rumniece complains, it has gotten so "the majority of the audience at all the best concerts and poetry evenings are of the age of grandmothers, because they have the time to queue up for tickets, and they have the free evenings."

Grandmothers want to live, too. Anna Brodele retorted in a response to the letter writer. They have already denied themselves things in raising their own children, and they do not understand why the new generation of mothers is not willing to take this same responsibility. Of course, grandmothers are delighted by the arrival of grandchildren and want to help. But they do not want to be stuck with all the washing, lifting, and running after the children.

In part, this new argument reflects changing life-styles. A generation ago Latvian wives generally moved in with their husbands' parents. There was built-in baby-sitting by the husband's mother.

These days, however, young couples try to get their own apartments as soon as they can. And in the Baltic republics, where there is less of a housing shortage than in Russia, they usually succeed within a few years of marriage.

Whatever the cause Mrs. Rumniece does not like the result. Young 20-year-old parents are just the age, she says, when "they want to see everything, hear everything, and be everywhere. But a child is not a doll, not a kitten, nor a dog. They cannot leave it at home alone for several hours."

"The father and mother would like to see a new play, go to a film or visit an exhibition, hear a concert, or go out of town on Sundays. But when the child is still a toddler, not everybody can find a baby-sitter, as this job is not popular."

Well, replies Grandmother Brodele, mothers should have thought of that before they became mothers.

Forgetting the grandchildren is all right, Mrs. Rumniece says a bit ironically, for those grandmothers who still work after retirement age because they want expensive furniture or television sets. But it is not fair for a young mother to have to give up her work and career for a whole year just because an idle grandmother "categorically says no" to taking care of the grandchild "because she wants to live."

# education

## School without a generation gap

By Ann Kenrick  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Sutton-in-Ashfield, Notts, England  
Stewart Wilson, enthusiastic headmaster of the Sutton Comprehensive School cares about the adults as well as the children of his town.

"It's been neglected since the '30s. It's a tight community of 40,000—mostly coal miners—and because both men and women work night shifts they have time on their hands during the day," he says. And this is what has led to a unique community venture.

The comprehensive school, enrollment 1,300, is the focal point for an eight-acre community center which, when finished in 1976, will have an ice rink, bowls hall, sports facilities, concert hall, theater, restaurants, a day center with special facilities for the elderly and the handicapped, a play center for pre-schoolers, a teachers' center, and administrative offices.

Already the school is open for all ages. Some

elders study in special adult classes; some mix with the younger pupils.

"How is the idea working out after two years?" I asked. Mr. Wilson admitted that he would like to see even more townfolk using the center more freely.

Parents are encouraged to come in and see the school in action and join in a class if they wish. Also, each group of 24 school-age pupils is assigned a tutor who follows the children through their entire time at Sutton Comprehensive.

These tutors see each child every day, have lunch with them, visit parents in their homes at least once a year, and are responsible for seeing that parents feel free to join in their children's classes or use any of the other facilities of the school. Parents, for example, help out in the food-serving areas, the wood-working room, the needlework classes, and sit in among pupils in the big dining room for a hot noon meal.

Mr. Wilson explained that the adults seemed most interested in the handicraft classes, but that there are now more than 50 enrolled in a class for nonreaders. "One lady," he said, "always relied on her husband to read for her. Now she is a widow and is learning to read for herself, and is making new friends, too."

A number of evening classes are held and pupils, too, can come back for them. Especially popular are foreign language classes on Saturday mornings which enroll whole families.

The day center is already well used. Handicapped and older folk are given instruction in pottery, basket weaving, and toy making. Products not taken home are sold to the public.

I was given a special tour of the school by students Richard Tennant and Mark Baddely.

First we visited the home management unit with its beautifully equipped kitchens. A cooking class was in progress. A "convenience" food recipe was being used. It was made up of minced meat, onions, and a tin of farmhouse thick soup topped with dumplings. The boys were as enthusiastic as the girls over the homemade dumplings and the dish really smelled good!

In the science lab next door various experiments were going on. Two boys were measuring energy sources. One told me "a man using his own muscle power can produce energy up to the rate of .02 kilowatts." He and his partner were measuring the energy sources of natural gas, paraffin, coal, and coke.

A girl proudly showed me a nylon thread she had just made. She explained to me how it was done, a complicated process. The science lab had plenty of space and all the latest equipment for such experiments.

Mark and Richard then took me to the music department, which was obviously a favorite with them. It comprised a large teaching room with a generous supply of instruments, small booths for record playing, and piano practice rooms leading off it. There is also a concert hall.

The teacher in charge said the young people in the area are especially interested in choral singing. "We have some famous choirs up here including the Huddersfield choir" she explained.

She has started an evening class and between 30 and 40 come back to learn more. She was waiting for an adult class to come while I was with her. In the meantime three girls came in with a Glocksenspiel they had been making in the metalwork class. The teacher had asked them to check it with the piano for accuracy of sound. The girls tested it with an octave of the piano and were delighted when it rang true.

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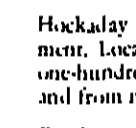
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# French/German

## Bulgaria looks West for technology

By Eric Bourne  
Special Correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Sofia, Bulgaria  
At noon each day the main hotel here presents earnest drawing-room renditions of Bach transcriptions or Strauss waltzes on piano, violin, and cello. The musicians are three women wearing flowing green gowns. The tables are occupied mainly by Soviet and Western businessmen in about equal numbers.

It is all rather typical of today's Bulgaria — firmly linked to the Soviet Union, staid in its cultural tastes, anxious that Western musical and other cultural imports shall not be too far out, and eager to see Western goods and technology pour in.

Bulgarian ambitions and targets range high. West Germany is easily the biggest Western trade partner. Bulgaria is asking Bonn for a massive credit for industrial expansion, including extraction of oil from the country's vast shale reserves, though technology in this field is not very advanced even in the West.

With France, Bulgaria has a 10-year agreement for joint ventures in chemical and petrochemical industries, developing energy and raw material resources, shipbuilding, and installation here of French fiber plants. This year also brought long-term credits from Austria (\$120 million) and Japan (\$100 million).

Trade with the United States has jumped remarkably. Worth only \$5 million in 1972, it topped \$30 million last year and was more than \$40 million in the first half of this.

Nevertheless, well over two-thirds of Bulgarian trade is with the Soviet Union and the other East bloc nations, and that is not likely to change any more than the total political and ideological commitment to the Soviet Alliance is.

In return for this loyalty and stability, the country has undoubtedly received much from the Soviets in terms of industrialization. But the eager pursuit now of more trade and economic cooperation with the West suggests some realization that there are limits to what even the big ally can do, and that it is to the West Bulgaria must look for the latest technologies to modernize and carry industrial development further.

In recent years, Bulgaria has progressed visibly. There has been a spurt in building well-laid-out suburban housing and hotels (though quality and finish still lag), there are more cars, and a well stocked and usually stable consumer market.

But there is room for change, says a talented young economist. "We need less centralization. It is, however, a question of time. After only 30 years we still don't have enough qualified and able manager material."

One meets many such educated young people — patriotic, proud of their not-so-long-ago backward country's accomplishments, but conscious also of its shortcomings, of curbs on such things as travel, and of excessive official anxieties about Western culture.

Theirs is the technically qualified generation that will have to be listened to in a few years.



An eager market for the West

## La Bulgarie se tourne vers l'Ouest pour la technologie

par Eric Bourne  
Correspondant spécial du  
Christian Science Monitor

Sofia, Bulgarie  
Chaque jour à midi l'hôtel principal ici présente au public des interprétations fidèles, du genre salon, de transcriptions de Bach ou des valses de Strauss pour piano, violon et violoncelle. L'orchestre se compose de trois femmes vêtues de longues robes vertes.

Les tables sont occupées principalement par des hommes d'affaires soviétiques et occidentaux en nombre à peu près égal.

Tout cela est plus ou moins typique de la Bulgarie actuelle — fermement liée à l'Union soviétique, sobre quant à ses goûts culturels, anxieuse de ce que les importations occidentales ne dépassent pas la mesure en fait de musique et d'autres occupations culturelles et avide de voir les marchandises et la technologie occidentale pénétrer chez elle à flots.

Les ambitions et les objectifs bulgares visent haut. C'est l'Allemagne de l'Ouest qui est de loin le plus important partenaire occidental en affaires. La Bulgarie a demandé à Bonn de lui accorder un crédit considérable pour son expansion industrielle, y compris l'extraction d'huile des vastes réserves de schiste du pays, bien que la technologie dans ce domaine ne soit pas très avancée, même à l'Ouest.

Avec la France, la Bulgarie a un accord de 10 ans couvrant des entreprises en commun dans le domaine de l'industrie chimique et pétrochimique, du développement de l'énergie, et de ressources de matières premières, de la construction navale et de l'installation ici de fibre française. Des crédits à long terme ont été également accordés cette année par l'Autriche (\$120 millions) et le Japon (\$100 millions).

Le commerce avec les Etats-Unis s'est accru remarquablement. Alors qu'en 1972, il ne s'élevait qu'à \$5 millions, il a dépassé \$30 millions l'an passé et a atteint \$40 millions dans

les 6 premiers mois de l'année en cours.

Toutefois, plus des deux tiers du commerce bulgare se fait avec l'Union soviétique et les autres nations du bloc de l'Est, et cette situation ne changera vraisemblablement pas plus que l'engagement politique et idéologique total envers l'Alliance soviétique.

En retour de cette loyauté et de cette stabilité, le pays a incontestablement reçu beaucoup de la part des Soviétiques en aide industrielle. Mais l'ardeur avec laquelle la Bulgarie cherche maintenant à développer son commerce avec l'Ouest et à établir une coopération économique fait supposer qu'elle se rend compte qu'il y a des limites à ce que même sa grande alliée peut accomplir, et que c'est vers l'Ouest que la Bulgarie doit se tourner pour les technologies les plus récentes afin de moderniser son industrie et en accélérer le développement.

La Bulgarie a progressé visiblement ces dernières années. Une poussée soudaine s'est manifestée dans la construction bien planifiée de maisons de banlieue et d'hôtels (bien que la qualité et le fini ne soient pas encore au point), il y a davantage de voitures et le marché des biens de consommation est bien fourni et en général stable.

En fait d'amélioration, il reste toutefois beaucoup à faire, dit un jeune économiste de talent. « Il nous faut moins de centralisation. Ceci n'est cependant qu'une question de temps. Après 30 ans seulement, nous n'avons toujours pas assez de matériel de formation de cadres qualifiés et capables ».

On rencontre un grand nombre de ces jeunes bien instruits — patriotes, fiers des réalisations accomplies par leur pays qui, il n'y a pas si longtemps, était arriéré, mais qui sont également conscients de ses imperfections, des difficultés excessives quant à la culture occidentale.

Leur génération est une génération techniquement qualifiée qui l'on devra prêter l'oreille dans quelques années.

## Bulgarien liebigüelt mit der Technologie des Westens

Von Eric Bourne  
Sonderkorrespondent des  
Christian Science Monitors

Sofia, Bulgarien  
Jeden Mittag bietet hier das erste Hotel im Unterhaltungsmusikstil Bach-Transkriptionen und Strauß-Walzer auf Klavier, Violine und Cello. Die Musiker sind drei Frauen, die weiche fallende grüne Gewänder tragen.

An den Tischen sitzen hauptsächlich sowjetische und westliche Geschäftsleute in ungefähr gleicher Anzahl.

Das ganze Bild ist ziemlich typisch für das heutige Bulgarien: fest mit der Sowjetunion verbunden, konservativ in seinem Kunstgeschmack, darauf bedacht, daß das, was an Musik und anderen kulturellen Dingen vom Westen kommt, nicht zu weit geht und daß westliche Güter und westliche Technologie ins Land fließen.

Bulgarien hat sich hohe Ziele gesteckt. Westdeutschland ist bei weitem der stärkste westliche Handelspartner. Bulgarien ersucht nun Bonn um einen umfangreichen Kredit zum Ausbau seiner Industrie, einschließlicher Öl-erzeugung aus den großen Bitumenreserven des Landes, obgleich die Technologie auf diesem Gebiet auch im Westen nicht weit vorgeschritten ist.

Mit Frankreich hat Bulgarien einen Zehnjahresvertrag für gemeinsame Unternehmen in der chemischen und petrochemischen Industrie, für die Entwicklung von Energie- und Rohstoffquellen, für den Schiffbau und für die Einrichtung französischer Faserstoffwerke in Bulgarien. Dieses Jahr erhielt es auch langfristige Kredite von Österreich (120 Millionen Dollar) und Japan (100 Millionen Dollar).

Der Handel mit den Vereinigten Staaten ist bemerkenswert angestiegen. 1972 belief er sich auf fünf Millionen Dollar, vergangenes Jahr überschritt er 30 Millionen Dollar und in der ersten Hälfte dieses Jahres 40 Millionen Dollar.

Trotz allem betreibt Bulgarien mehr

als zwei Drittel seines Handels mit der Sowjetunion und den anderen Ostblockstaaten, und dies wird sich wohl ebensowenig ändern wie seine absolute politische und ideologische Treue zur Sowjetunion.

Für diese Treue und Standhaftigkeit hat das Land zweifellos viel von den Sowjets in Form von Industrialisierung erhalten. Aber das eifrige Bemühen, mit dem Westen mehr Handel zu treiben und wirtschaftlich stärker zusammenzuwachsen, läßt ein Erwachen erkennen zu der Tatsache, daß selbst wenn der Grenzen gesetzt sind, was der große Verbündete tun kann, und daß sich Bulgarien dem Westen zuwenden muß, wenn es seine Industrie mit den neuesten technologischen Erzeugnissen modernisieren und die industrielle Entwicklung weiter vorantreiben möchte.

In den letzten Jahren hat Bulgarien sichtliche Fortschritte gemacht. Es wurden plötzlich in den Vorstädten gut geplante Wohnungen und Hotels gebaut (obwohl die Qualität und Ausführung noch immer mangelhaft sind), es gibt mehr Autos und einen gut versorgten und gewöhnlich stabilen Markt für Konsumgüter.

Aber es ist Raum für Änderungen, sagt ein begabter junger Wirtschaftler. Wir müssen von der Zentralisierung loskommen. Dies ist jedoch eine Frage der Zeit. Nach 30 Jahren haben wir noch immer nicht genügend qualifizierte und fähige Kräfte für leitende Posten.

Man begegnet vielen solchen gebildeten jungen Menschen — patriotisch, stolz auf die Errungenschaften ihres vor nicht allzu langer Zeit noch rückständigen Landes, aber sich zugleich seiner Schwächen bewußt, der Einschränkungen, wie z. B. beim Reisen, und der übermäßigen Besorgnis seitens der Regierung in Bezug auf die westliche Kultur.

Sie gehören zu der technisch qualifizierten Generation, der man in ein paar Jahren Gehör schenken muß.

# French/German

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Traduction de l'article religieux paraissant en anglais sur la page The Home Forum  
(Une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine)

## La patience : un fardeau ou une bénédiction ?

« Prenez patience. » Combien de fois n'avons-nous pas entendu cette déclaration ! Et généralement au moment même où attendre patiemment est la dernière chose au monde que nous désirons faire. Pourquoi nous est-il si difficile d'exprimer la patience ? N'est-ce pas parce que nous la mettons en parallèle avec le temps — avec la croyance qu'il faudra du temps pour atteindre le but désiré ? Il n'est pas rare d'entendre quelqu'un dire combien il sera soulagé quand une tâche redoutée sera terminée ou, au contraire, combien il sera heureux lorsqu'un événement prévu aura lieu.

En étudiant la Science Chrétienne, nous apprenons que le facteur temps n'a pas de place dans le bien infini. Tout le bien est ici, maintenant, et cela provient du fait que Dieu, la source de tout bien, est toujours présent, et qu'il n'y aura jamais ni plus ni moins de bien qu'il n'y en a maintenant à cet instant même. L'homme, dans son être véritable et unique en tant qu'image et ressemblance spirituelles de Dieu, reflète et inclut la bonté infinie.

« Mais, demandera-t-on, comment ces vérités peuvent-elles s'appliquer à mon expérience actuelle ? Comment puis-je montrer de la patience alors que les entraves et les frustrations semblent faire fi de mes meilleurs efforts ? » Si nous en sommes arrivés

là, il est peut-être nécessaire que nous apprenions la vraie signification de la patience. La patience n'est pas un état passif — c'est persister sans arrêt à savoir que tout est bon parce que Dieu, qui est entièrement bon, a créé le bien seulement. La patience ainsi interprétée, c'est comprendre que le bien n'est pas une chose de l'avenir. Il existe maintenant ; il nous entoure et nous enveloppe. Au lieu de considérer la patience comme une attente accablante, nous pouvons aussi commencer à la considérer comme une joyeuse expectative. Ce changement d'attitude peut contribuer pour beaucoup à éliminer la limite de temps dans laquelle nous essayons de circonscrire l'apparition du bien. L'expectative joyeuse ne donne lieu à aucun délai, aucun désespoir, aucune futilité. L'expectative joyeuse vit dans le présent, acceptant avec gratitude le bien actuel, reconnaissant chaque évidence du bien. Une pensée remplie d'heureuse expectative se préoccupe moins de choses telles que l'apitoiement sur soi-même, la propre condamnation, le dénigrement de soi. Elle aborde chaque situation avec confiance et de manière pondérée. Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit : « Quand le but est désirable, l'expectative hâte nos progrès. »

De même, la pensée qui s'abaisse jusqu'au concept limité qui mesure

l'apparition du bien en fonction d'heures, de jours ou d'années, est ouverte à la crainte, au doute, à la déception. Ces états négatifs de la pensée tendent à obscurcir la reconnaissance du bien qui nous environne maintenant.

Christ Jésus nous a donné quelques exemples inspirés de l'expectative joyeuse. Il remerciait et glorifiait Dieu avant même qu'un changement n'apparaisse sur la scène humaine. Une fois, alors qu'il fallait nourrir cinq mille personnes et qu'il n'y avait que quelques pains et poissons disponibles, il est resté que Jésus, « après avoir rendu grâce... les rompit et les donna à ses disciples, qui les distribuèrent à la foule. »

Faire preuve de patience ne signifie pas attendre que des personnes ou des choses apparaissent ou que quelque changement ait lieu dans notre vie ; c'est plutôt une préparation mentale pour l'acceptation de l'idée juste, le concept spirituel qui illuminera la pensée et mettra tout au point pour nous. Plus tôt nous rechercherons le bien en nous tournant vers la bonne source, plus vite nous verrons l'évidence du bien.

Mais la volonté humaine est souvent le coupable. Très souvent, l'on s'attache inconsciemment à un certain plan, délimitant la façon dont les choses devraient être plutôt qu'être désireux de nous en remettre à Dieu

et d'attendre qu'il dispose des événements. Si nous Lui en laissons le soin, Dieu s'occupera de nous admirablement.

Mrs. Eddy, après avoir comparé notre existence aux fleurs qui se tournent vers le ciel, demande : « Lorsque le patient grain de blé attend que les éléments le fassent germer en herbe fine, façonnent sa tige, forment l'épi, et couronnent le grain tout formé dans l'épi — les mortels lèvent-ils alors les yeux, s'attendant à Dieu et remettant leur sort à Celui qui verse dans leurs mains toutes les merveilles de la terre ? » Et plus loin, elle dit : « S'ils demeurent ainsi dans la Vérité, la chaleur et la lumière de la prière, de la louange et de la compréhension, feront mûrir les fruits de l'Esprit, et la bonté aura son printemps de liberté et de grandeur. »

<sup>1</sup> Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures, p. 426 ; <sup>2</sup> Matthieu 15:36 ; <sup>3</sup> Miscellaneous Writings, p. 330.

\* Christian Science : prononcer "kristian" "saïence".

La traduction française du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, « Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures » de Mary Baker Eddy, est en vente aux Editions de la Science Chrétienne, ou le commander à Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Übersetzung des auf der Home-Forum-Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels  
(Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint wöchentlich)

## L'Amour divin apporte la guérison

Dans la Bible, Dieu nous fait cette promesse : « Je te guérirai, je panserai tes plaies. »

Est-ce que vous aussi, vous désirez ardemment avoir l'assurance que Dieu prend soin de vous et vous guérit ? Il faut peut-être que vous parveniez à comprendre Dieu d'une manière plus profonde et plus complète. Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures est le livre qui peut vous aider. C'est un livre qui met en lumière la bonté, le pouvoir et l'amour toujours présents de Dieu.

Science et Santé parle de la constance de Dieu et de Sa loi qui guérit par la prière. Il vous montrera comment un changement de votre concept de Dieu et de l'homme peut apporter la guérison et la régénération dans votre vie. Il vous montrera comment les promesses de la Bible s'accomplissent.

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## Geduld: Bürde oder Segen?

« Nur Geduld! » Wie oft haben wir alle diese Worte gehört! Und gewöhnlich dann, wenn geduldiges Warten das letzte in der Welt ist, was wir tun möchten. Warum fällt es uns so schwer, Geduld zu üben? Stellen wir sie nicht im allgemeinen auf dieselbe Stufe mit dem Zeitbegriff — mit dem Glauben, daß es Zeit erfordert ein gewünschtes Ziel zu erreichen? Häufig können wir jemanden sagen hören, wie erleichtert er sein werde, wenn er eine unangenehme Arbeit hinter sich gebracht hat, oder auch, wie glücklich er sein werde, wenn ein erhofftes Ereignis eintritt.

Durch das Studium der Christlichen Wissenschaft\* lernen wir, daß es in dem unendlichen Guten kein Zeitelement gibt. Alles Gute ist jetzt gegenwärtig, weil Gott, der Ursprung alles Guten, immer gegenwärtig ist, und es wird niemals mehr oder weniger vom Guten vorhanden sein als gerade jetzt in diesem Augenblick. Der Mensch spiegelt in seinem wahren und einzigen Sein als Gottes geistiges Bild und Gleichnis unendliche Güte wider und schließt sie ein.

« Aber », könnte jemand fragen, « wie kann ich diese Wahrheiten auf mein gegenwärtiges Leben anwenden? Wie kann ich geduldig sein, wenn Verzögerung und Enttäuschung meinen besten Bemühungen\* hohnsprechen? » Wenn wir an diesem Punkt angelangt sind, sollten wir vielleicht lernen, was Geduld wirklich ist. Geduld ist nicht passiv — sie ist ein ununterbrochenes Festhalten an der Tatsache, daß alles gut ist, weil Gott, der alles Gute ist, nur Gutes geschaffen hat. In diesem Sinne ist Geduld ein Verständnis, daß das Gute nicht in der Zukunft liegt. Es ist jetzt gegenwärtig, und es umgibt uns und hilft uns ein. Anstatt Geduld als bedrückendes Warten anzusehen, können wir sie auch als freudiges Erwarten verstehen lernen. Dieser veränderte Standpunkt kann wesentlich zur Vernichtung der Grenzen der Zeit beitragen, in denen wir uns die Kundwerdung des Guten auszumalen suchen.

Es gibt nichts in der freudigen Erwartung, was auf Aufschub, Zwecklosigkeit und Verzweiflung hindeutet. Freudige Erwartung lebt in dem Glauben, daß sie erkennt dankbar das gegenwärtige Gute an, indem sie sich eines jeden Beweises des Guten bewußt wird. Ein von freudiger Erwartung erfülltes Denken kümmert sich weniger um solche Dinge wie Selbstbedauern, Selbstverdammung oder Selbstunterschätzung. Es begegnet jeder Situation mit Zuversicht und Ausgeglichenheit. Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, schreibt: « Ist das Ziel begehrenswert, dann beschleunigt die Erwartung unseren Fortschritt. »

Aus dem gleichen Grunde ist das Denken, das zu der begrenzenden Auffassung herabgezogen wird, das Erscheinen des Guten sei in Begriffen von Stunden, Tagen oder Jahren zu messen, gegen Furcht, Zweifel, Enttäuschung anfällig. Diese negativen Gedankenzustände können die Erkenntnis des Guten, das uns jetzt umgibt, verdunkeln.

Christus Jesus gab uns einige inspirierende Beispiele freudiger Erwartung. Er dankte und pries Gott, eine menschlich gesehen, eine Änderung eintrat. Einmal, als fünftausend Menschen zu speisen und nur wenige Brode und Fische vorhanden waren, « dankte Jesus, so wird uns erzählt, » brach sie und gab sie seinen Jüngern, und die Jünger gaben sie dem Volk. »

Geduldig zu sein bedeutet nicht, darauf zu warten, daß Personen oder Dinge erscheinen oder in unserem Leben sich etwas ändert. Es ist vielmehr eine mentale Vorbereitung darauf, die rechte Idee zu akzeptieren, den geistigen Begriff, der das Denken erleuchtet und alles für uns ins Licht rücken wird. Je eher wir das Gute aus der richtigen Quelle erwarten, desto schneller werden wir Beweise des Guten sehen.

Der menschliche Wille ist jedoch oft das Hindernis. Viele Male hatten wir unwissentlich an einem bestimmten Plan fest; wir malen uns den Lauf der Dinge aus, anstatt willig darauf zu vertrauen und zu warten, daß Gott alles lenkt. Gott wird wunderbar für uns sorgen, wenn wir Ihn nur bewahren lassen.

Mrs. Eddy fragt, nachdem sie unser Leben mit Blumen, die sich dem Himmel zuwenden, verglichen hat: « Wenn das geduldige Korn der Elemente harrt, damit sie sein schlankes Blatt hervortreiben, den Helm bilden, die Ähren formen und das volle Korn in

der Ähre krönen — schauen dann die Sterblichen aufwärts, wie ihnen sie auf Gott und befehlen sie Ihm, der die Menge der Erdenwunder in ihre Hände schüttet, ihren Weg? » Und weiter unten sagt sie: « Wenn sie so in der Wahrheit verweilen, wird die Wärme und das Sonnenlicht des Gebets, des Lobes und des Verständnisses, die Früchte des Geistes zur Reife bringen, und die Güte wird ihren Frühling der Freiheit und Größe erleben. »

<sup>1</sup> Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 426 ; <sup>2</sup> Matthäus 15:36 ; <sup>3</sup> Vermischte Schriften, S. 330.

\* Christian Science : sprich: "kristian" "saïence".

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, « Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift » von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite erhältlich. Das Buch kann in den Lesarräumen der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden, oder von Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Auskunft über andere christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache erteilt auf Anfrage der Verlag, The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.



Fall, Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts

## The here and the now

"It is not too soon, surely, to alert the artistic and cultural community to Belgium's plans for celebrating the 400th anniversary of the birth of Peter Paul Rubens on June 28, 1577," says a press release from the Belgian National Tourist Office. It is too soon, I silently reply, doing some quick arithmetic in my head and glancing at the title, "Rubens Year, 1977 . . . advance notice." It is even insulting to Rubens — who was after all not half bad as a painter — to assume that he needs two years of publicity to drum up a little enthusiasm.

The release set me thinking about the acceleration of life in modern society. The speed of events moves faster than the speed of thought, and time skids past like a car out of control. For not only does change occur more quickly than the mind can absorb, as Alvin Toffler explained in "Future Shock," but its rapidly changing conditions us to anticipate novelty and to value the "yet-to-be" more than the here-and-now.

In its many manifestations, this has come to be known as overkill, and the result is that we are virtually experiencing events before they happen. By living more and more in the future, we attempt to obliterate the present and succeed merely in disorienting ourselves. Two of the greatest American women of our century, Anne Morrow Lindbergh and Margaret Mead, have written with characteristic brilliance and sensitivity about the dislocation of modern man in time.

In "Gift from the Sea," Mrs. Lindbergh wrote in 1955: "If we stop to think about it, are not the real casualties in modern life just these centers I have been discussing: the here, the now, the individual and his relationships. The present is passed over in the race for the future; the here is neglected in favor of the there; and the individual is dwarfed by the enormity of the mass. America, which has the most glorious present still existing in the world today, hardly stops to enjoy it, in her insatiable appetite for the future. Perhaps the historian or the sociologist or the philosopher would say that we are still propelled by our frontier energy, still conditioned by our pioneer pressures or our Puritan anxiety to 'do ye next thing' . . .

"The here, the now, and the individual, have always been the special concern of the saint, the artist, the poet, and — from time immemorial — the woman. In the small circle of the home she has never quite forgotten the particular uniqueness of each member of the family; the spontaneity of now; the vividness of here. This is the basic substance of life. These are the individual elements that form the bigger entities like mass, future, world. We may neglect these elements but we cannot dispense with them. They are the drops that make up the stream. They are the essence of life itself."

Fifteen years later, in "Culture and Commitment," Margaret Mead used a remarkable analogy to express the magnitude of change in our era: "As I see it, children today face a future that is so deeply unknown that it cannot be handled, as we are currently attempting to do, as a generation change. . . . I believe that we can, and would do better, to apply to our present situation the pioneer model — the model of the first-generation pioneer immigrants into an unexplored and uninhabited land. But for the figure of migration in space (geographical migration), I think we must substitute a new figure, migration in time."

Both women invoke the pioneer, but the impressive difference between the pioneer of the 18th century and the pioneer of the 20th is that the former has a fixed goal, a destination, a point at which he was willing and even wanted to stop. But we, the immigrants in time, are carried forward not by our own motion but the motion of events, and the challenge is to capture for ourselves single moments, the drops in the stream to which Mrs. Lindbergh refers, from the rushing flow of time.

Diana Loercher



"The Honeysuckle Bower (Self Portrait)" 1609: Oil on canvas by Peter Paul Rubens

Courtesy of the Alte Pinakothek, Munich

## Two kinds of time

I am becoming aware of two kinds of time: arbitrary time and innate time.

Arbitrary time is rigid and inflexible, while innate time is fluid and adaptable, accommodating itself to the necessity of the moment. Innate time is the measure of time within which there is time for everything — a kindness, a poem, a word of praise. Innate time takes as long as it takes.

Arbitrary time is never enough, or too soon, or too late, and usually ends up being the wrong time no matter how hard you try to make it right.

Innate time listens to the heartbeat of each moment, feels out which way the wind is blowing, tunes in to now.

Which is why I don't plan too much anymore, why I try to keep things easy and comfortable, with room to grow, to change, to adapt. Let's be open and just let things flow. Why try to push the river?

Alex Noble

## The second man

It is comforting to remember that however tedious, solemn, pontificating and priggish our fellow human beings may seem to be, very probably they sing in the bath. Not only in every fat man is there a thin man struggling to get out, but in every other sort of man there is an alter ego lurking: and it is one of the most pleasurable of things inadvertently to catch a glimpse or get an earful of a person's second self having a secret airing.

We present to the world faces and sounds moulded to fit traditional patterns, and certainly senior citizens, talking to each other about Ireland, or NATO, or the terrible price of everything, sitting forward on their chairs, so serious and sad as they twiddle their beads or their beards, give no inkling of their other selves.

Yet there is not a doubt that every politician has — that very morning, razor in hand — stood before his looking glass and given his rendering of Laurence Olivier as Henry V. The judge, the newspaper proprietor, the admiral, the business executive, though weighed down with worries, harassed beyond belief, have either been singing "O sole mio" under the shower, or reciting "The Charge of the Light Brigade" as they pulled on their socks.

It was my good fortune once to come across two elderly women in a Government office — high up Civil Servants they were, of impeccable respectability — springing round their desks like gazelles. They were trying to remember how the Lambeth Walk was danced. They were aghast at being caught; but I loved them for such a revealing lapse.

Sometimes one sees snowy haired ladies in uncontrolled cars mouthing away to themselves and waving a hand around as if swatting at wasps. They are singing to their car radios and doing a spot of conducting too. And literally thousands, if not millions, of unlikely people get quite worn out juggling about to music in the privacy of their homes, swinging their pelvic girdles in rhythm to pop groups they will later profess to despise.

Nobody is devoid of Walter Mitty dreams, and all our secret lives are as young at heart as rose-lipped cherubims. Take a roomful of dull and steady people and there you have a whole flock of musicians, artists, actors, dancers, even acrobats perhaps, heavily disguised as unimaginative citizens. It is nice to remember this as you mingle. It makes a pompous man infinitely less so if you can visualize him mimicking Frank Sinatra, and if you can imagine the bore who has been expatiating on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy surreptitiously dancing a tango with a cushion, it is much easier to forgive.

And make no mistake: everybody's doing it!

Virginia Graham

## Typecasting

Always I was one who liked to live on the far side of the clock; to live by the light of the moon and not the sun; who stood aside and stepped into the shadow.

Now I would like to be the one to touch off tides and thunders, like some whose briefest smile, whose lightest touch sets off far-reaching ripples and reverberations, at times unwanted and at times ingested.

But I grew into my role so well that I am never offered any other, typecast, forever shadow bound, unnoticed.

The tellers of the tales that once were heard far, farther back in time than the written word, knew what men were, what men would always be, knew that wishes to be granted magically would have to come in threes:

they knew that to be able to undo the harm or mischief of one wish come true, invariably took the other two.

E. B. de Vito

The Monitor's religious article

## Patience: burden or blessing?

"Just be patient." How often we have all heard that statement! And usually at a point when waiting patiently is the very last thing in the world we feel like doing. Why is patience so hard for us to express? Isn't it that we generally equate it with time — with the belief that it will take time to reach a desired goal? Frequently someone can be heard to remark how relieved they will be when a dreaded task is done, or, contrariwise, how happy they will be when an anticipated event takes place.

In the study of Christian Science we learn that there is no time element in infinite good. All good is here now. That's because God, the source of all good, is ever present, and there will never be more nor less good than is present at this very moment. Man, in his true and only being as God's spiritual image and likeness, reflects and includes infinite goodness.

"But," one may ask, "how can these truths be applied to my present experience? How can I be patient when delay and frustration seem to mock my best efforts?" If we've reached this point, maybe we need to learn what patience really means. Patience is not passive — it is continual persistence in knowing that all is good because God, who is all good, has created only good. Patience in this sense is understanding that good is not a future thing. It is now, and it surrounds us and embraces us. Instead of thinking it to be burdened waiting, we can also begin to think of patience as joyous expectancy. This change in attitude can go a long way in eliminating the limitation of time within which we try to outline good's appearing. There is nothing in joyous expectancy to suggest postponement, futility, despair. Joyous expectancy lives in the now, gratefully acknowledging present good, recognizing every evidence of good. A thought filled with happy expectancy is less concerned with such things as self-pity, self-condemnation, or self-depreciation. It approaches each situation with confidence and poise. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes, "When the destination is desirable, expectation speeds our progress."

By the same token, thought that is pulled down to the limiting concept of measuring good's appearing in terms of hours, days, or years, is susceptible to fear, doubt, disappointment. These negative states of thought tend to obscure the recognition of the good that surrounds us now.

Christ Jesus gave us some inspiring examples of joyous expectancy. He thanked and glorified God before any change appeared humanly. On one occasion, with 5,000 people to be fed and only a few loaves and fishes on hand, Jesus, we are told, "gave thanks, and brake them, and gave to his disciples, and the disciples to the multitude."

Patience is not waiting for persons or things to appear, or for some change to take place in our lives; rather, it is mental preparation for the acceptance of the right idea, the spiritual concept that will enlighten thought and bring everything into focus for us. The sooner we look for good from the right source the sooner we will see evidence of good.

But human will is often the culprit. Many times we unknowingly cling to a certain plan, outlining how things should be rather than being willing to trust and await God's disposal of events. If we let Him, God will take care of us beautifully.

Mrs. Eddy, after comparing our experience to flowers turning heavenward, asks, "When the patient corn waits on the elements to put forth its slender blade, construct the stalk, instruct the ear, and crown the full corn in the ear, — then, are mortals looking up, waiting on God, and committing their way unto Him who tosses earth's mass of wonders into their hands?" And further on she says, "Thus abiding in Truth, the warmth and sunlight of prayer and praise and understanding will ripen the fruits of Spirit, and goodness will give its springtide of freedom and greatness."†

\*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 426; \*\*Matthew 15:36; †Miscellaneous Writings, p. 330-31.

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# OPINION AND...

Melvin Maddocks

## Can having less mean living more?

And behold, the trends and the pseudo-trends! Behold, the happenings that happen because so many people want them to happen — because so many people want something to happen. Behold, the managed post-cultural news of journalism.

And then, now and again, history actually moves. History, and not those watching it, who wag their heads until they're dizzy and say: "See how everything's changing."

After all the mouthing and proclaiming, all the games of Futurology, what has finally taken place in the '70s? The banal fact has been perceived that Spaceship Earth is neither so large, nor so rich, nor so durable as once believed.

The Age of Limits — what a bore it all is by previous standards of expansion unlimited! We live on the frontiers of the statistical ultimatum — the first frontiers of history to say, not "Go forward!" but "Go back!"

To travel through the '70s is to find stop signs posted where no stop signs stood before. STOP consuming fuel. STOP producing people. And so on.

All this appears "negative" — here is one trend nobody is too eager to hail. Yet even if history had not bumped into physical limits, further technological "progress" might have become intolerable to people as well as the planet. A fascinating study titled "The Age of Sensation" by Herbert Hendin (Norton, \$9.95) explores through interviews with college students these latter-day pressures of "too-muchness."

It is Dr. Hendin's argument that late-20th-century men have built a hectic, overcomplex world about them so hostile to sane living that it now constitutes, in fact, a torture chamber from which its inhabitants and their children must save themselves.

Switch now to a dateline of The Woodlands, Texas — to a recent conference on "Limits to Growth," sponsored by the Club of Rome. "Too-muchness," says Dr. Jean Houston, has overloaded our "nervous systems," leaving us with "apathy" and "a sense of impotence" — producing something called "stress."

So the Age of Limits, then, is an internal as well as an external crisis — a crisis of human nature as well as nature.

Almost 100 years ago Nietzsche predicted the cycle: first, a "desire for strong emotions" in the mood typical of "course ages" — a "preference for exciting material (erotic or socialistic or pathological)." Then a longing for peace, for relief from all this induced and self-induced intensity. Back to Nature, if not Zen. To blissed-out zero and what Adam Smith in his new book — "Powers of Mind" (Random House, \$10) — calls "the high value of nothing."

Mr. Smith surveys all the ways people in the '70s are trying to escape "too-muchness," at the moment, ironically, that it is peaking out. And what a lot of ways there are! Carlos and his Don Juan. Uri Geller and his bent spoons. TM and biofeedback. ESP and EST (Erhard Seminars Training). Arica and Satori 24. Yoga-tennis. Kaba Ram Dass.

No guru, no panacea is left unexamined. Mostly Mr. Smith just reports. But his very lack of discrimination, his total pragmatism, his willingness to "pacify" stress "with cooling thoughts" (any thoughts) serves to emphasize the quiet desperation of the '70s. History is a nightmare, and what people want to do is not necessarily wake up but just tune out.

Count to three. Take a deep breath. Say noon. Go on a high-protein diet. People suddenly are in search of what doesn't turn them on.

For the moment, the search appears to consist of two parts confusion and one part fatigue — "a matter of nerves and wearied souls," as Nietzsche put it. The goal is minimal: survival. But more, surely, will follow. For the simple, profound notion that material growth is not the end-of-life goes back well beyond Plato, when limits were regarded as a choice and not a predicament.

## After Mao and Brezhnev

By Robert R. Bowie

The coming months will highlight one of the inherent uncertainties in dealing with the closed societies of the Soviet Union and China. Both states face the prospect of changes in leadership before long. What will be the policies and priorities of new regimes?

Most China watchers assume that the Mao-Chou succession will involve a struggle between cliques holding divergent views on domestic and foreign policy. In foreign affairs, the contest might well be over continuing links with the United States as a safeguard against Soviet hostility versus seeking a modus vivendi with the Soviet Union.

The Soviet outlook is also cloudy: It is widely assumed that Brezhnev will step down in the early spring, after the Soviet party congress, either for health reasons or under pressure. But no one knows for sure. Again, who will succeed is uncertain, as is the impact on Soviet foreign policy. During this year, the Soviet press has reflected some discussion about strategy and tactics toward the noncommunist world; doubtless there are divergent views on how aggressive Soviet policy should be at this stage.

In democratic states, the political process

and debate tend to prevent abrupt or unforeseen shifts in policy. Leaders in closed societies, who are not under the same constraints, can change their priorities and policies in foreign affairs far more readily and without warning.

The secrecy of the Soviet and Chinese systems and absence of domestic constraints impose severe limits on reliable agreements with these regimes, as Soviet dissidents like Amalrik and Sakharov have argued. They also underscore the importance of not making U.S. policy in reliance on personal relations, as has been done too often in recent years.

Even so, new Soviet or Chinese leaders will by no means have a wholly free hand in reshaping foreign policy. They will still have to take account of external conditions beyond their control.

Thus the bedrock of U.S.-Soviet relations and of coexistence is the necessity to avoid nuclear war. Awareness of that did not begin with Brezhnev and will not end with him. No rational successor will believe he can escape that fact of life. But he might be less cautious in appraising the risks of specific actions. That might lead him to adopt a more aggressive policy — in Berlin, the Middle East, Portugal, and elsewhere — if he discounted

the danger of confrontation, counting on U.S. weakness or Western disunity.

A new Chinese leadership might opt for Sino-Soviet rapprochement. But it may well find it unattainable in view of the Sino-Soviet rivalry in South and Southeast Asia and elsewhere. Then it too would be forced back to the current policy.

These impending changes in leadership have prompted some to urge various U.S. steps before the changes occur. Thus some China experts propose that the U.S. should cut its diplomatic and defense ties with Taiwan at once as the price for an embassy in Peking, relying on "informal" assurances from the present Chinese leadership that China would not take over Taiwan by force. The advice seems most unwise. Aside from serious questions about the substance, what is the basis for assuming that the next regime would honor any such assurances?

Others urge concessions in SALT II, on the theory that Brezhnev's successors may be less cooperative. Again this seems extremely naive. Actually Brezhnev has conceded very little so far. Indeed it is by no means clear that his regime has accepted the basic concept of removing strategic weapons from the political rivalry by adopting genuine parity. But beyond that, it would be foolish to count on a

successor regime to follow through on any arms control agreements which it did not approve. Any new Soviet leaders would readily find a pretext for ending or evading any agreement that did not serve Soviet interests as they perceive them.

The U.S. and the West cannot expect to influence the selection of the next group of leaders in the Soviet Union or China. As the experience since Stalin's death has shown, the succession will be determined by processes and factors about which the U.S. really knows very little. And the foreign policy of new leaders will in part reflect their biases and preconceptions.

But the experience since Stalin also shows how much that policy depends on external conditions. Among those conditions none is more important than the self-confidence and clarity of purpose of the U.S. and its competitive relations with Western Europe and Japan. Those are matters which the U.S. can greatly shape or control by its own actions. Better performance along these lines offers the best means for constructive influence on any new leadership of the U.S.S.R. and China.

Dr. Bowie is a member of the Harvard Center for International Affairs and of the Harvard faculty.

## De-Americanizing South Korea

By Jerome A. Cohen

Now that the short-range crisis and panic which gripped Washington after the Vietnam war have subsided, the time is ripe to reconsider longer-range American policy toward South Korea. Should the United States continue military aid to Korea, maintain its force levels there and preserve its defense treaty — especially in light of the repressive nature of the Park regime?

Although South Korea in itself is not usually deemed to be vital to American security, U.S. military involvement there is usually justified on the ground that South Korea is essential to the security of America's major ally, Japan. Yet prior to the Korean war General MacArthur and the Pentagon both denied this premise. Today, in view of vast changes in the international situation and military technology, it has still less basis.

At the very least, both within the U.S. and Japan there are widely differing views and growing doubts about the importance of South Korea to Japan. The repeated statements of the Japanese Government that Korea is indeed essential to Japan reflect more an accommodation to Prime Minister Takeo

Miki's need to maintain the domestic political support of the right-wing of the Liberal Democratic Party and the continuing cooperation of the Pentagon than an intrinsic appraisal of security questions.

More important to Japan than whether the U.S. eventually withdraws from Korea is the question of how it might do it. A sudden withdrawal, whether or not under fire, would be profoundly upsetting. A planned withdrawal, executed over a long period and preceded by full consultation with both Japan and South Korea, should have minimal repercussions in both countries, especially if accompanied by appropriate diplomacy and requisite military aid to South Korea.

U.S. withdrawal from Korea should take place in three stages. The first, lasting perhaps five to 10 years, would witness the gradual departure of American forces stationed there while the U.S. maintained its defense commitment and the aid necessary to modernize Korea's military establishment.

The second stage would be initiated by the termination of military aid, while retaining the U.S. defense commitment. The third stage, probably well down the road, would be

marked by termination of the defense commitment, presumably as part of diplomatic arrangements that would involve a similar cancellation of Soviet and Chinese defense commitments to North Korea.

The timing of this plan would obviously take account of the many changes that will be occurring in this dynamic part of the world. The U.S. would also be free at any time to reconsider the wisdom of carrying out all three stages should events appear to make this undesirable. The advent of a democratic government in South Korea, for example, might motivate the U.S. to slow the process of phased withdrawal and perhaps extend stage one indefinitely. Or the need to maintain popular morale might make it wise to retain a few thousand token air and naval personnel in South Korea for a somewhat longer period.

The U.S. cannot foresee future developments. What it can do is to begin now to move in the right direction.

Of course, Washington's policy toward Korea must not be focused exclusively on gradual reduction of its military involvement. It must continue economic assistance at least until the current world crisis has passed and take full account of Korean needs as it shapes

future multinational economic arrangements. It should increase cultural exchanges and seek to counterbalance the enormous support it has given the military-bureaucratic elite by devoting a greater proportion of public as well as private aid to supporting Korean universities, labor unions, newspapers, and other civilian institutions. Both through public and diplomatic channels the U.S. must more vigorously express its disapproval of the demise of Korean democracy and point out the extent to which this diminishes the U.S. interest in Korea.

At the same time, the U.S. must also begin to develop official and unofficial contacts with North Korea. The need to revise arrangements to replace the United Nations Command presents an opportunity to begin a long overdue diplomatic dialogue. Although American policy toward Pyongyang must take account of Seoul's interests as well as Japan's, the U.S. must not allow Seoul's objections to prevent Japanese and American efforts to extend détente to the Korean peninsula.

Mr. Cohen is professor of law and director of the East Asian Legal Studies Program at Harvard.

# COMMENTARY

## Baconless Britons

By Joy Gerville-Reache

Inflation is eroding such cherished British institutions as bacon and eggs for breakfast. In many households bacon now appears on the breakfast table only at weekends.

The inflation rate of 26 percent a year is doing more than compelling people to scale down their spending habits. In many cases it is forcing them to reconsider and reorder their life style.



A London woman whose husband is due to retire in two years has embarked on a typing and bookkeeping course under a government retraining program so that she can get a part-time job. During the six-month course the government pays her nearly 20 pounds (\$40) a week. Before her marriage she was a nurse but she wants a less strenuous job now.

An Army colonel who retired early found

himself unable to complete the education of his children at private schools as inflation boosted the fees. So he signed on at the local employment exchange. Because of his Army experience he was directed to a job in transport.

The wife of a young business executive living in a dormitory suburb of London has returned to a full time job because she and her husband, like the colonel, prefer to send their children to private schools rather than to the free state schools.

As in any inflation-ridden society, hardest hit by the rapidly falling value of the currency are retirees living on fixed incomes.

A retired businessman who moved from the industrial city of Birmingham to a village in Shropshire faces up to this new situation in a variety of ways. He and his wife have drastically cut down on the use of electricity in their all-electric bungalow, eliminating such appliances as storage heaters, and doing without the weekend roast.

"If we hadn't done so, our electricity bill would have quadrupled," the husband said. "As it is, it has doubled." They also use their car sparingly, taking it in turn with neighbors

to make trips into the nearest town. And like thousands of other families throughout Britain they now grow most of their vegetables in their garden, storing what they can in their deep freeze for the winter.

"It's like the war," the husband said. "We did without a lot of things then, and we were none the worse for it. There's no reason why we can't do it again."

Most Britons are baffled and concerned by the economic and social crisis confronting their country. Yet behind the constant grumblings about prices, the innate British cheerfulness and resourcefulness are still there.

This past summer was one of the hottest and driest in Britain for years. The grass in London's parks and the lawns in the neat suburban gardens were parched and brown. But with the autumn rains fresh new grass sprang up almost overnight.

Could this swift renewal of nature after weeks of drought be symbolic? Those friends of Britain who look beyond the barren statistics of inflation for signs of the country's recovery would like to think so.

Mrs. Gerville-Reache is the Monitor's Assistant Overseas News Editor.

Charles W. Yost

## The world had better watch New York

A column centering on foreign affairs would not normally concern itself with the problems of New York City. However, there are at least three respects in which the gravity of those problems, and the manner in which the administration has chosen to deal with them, are having an impact on United States foreign relations, and could in the future have a much greater impact.

The first respect is best described by the word "interdependence," which has come to have wide currency since the oil embargo and since the "third world" began insistently to demand a "new international economic order."

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has in a series of recent statements emphasized U.S. recognition that international interdependence is an inescapable fact of life. In his speech to the United Nations General Assembly in September he outlined concrete and constructive measures for meeting, in part through U.S. contributions, the problems it raises.

At the same time, actions of the administration over the past year demonstrate clearly its awareness that what happens in the Middle East is of the utmost concern to the American people. The Congress has just been asked to appropriate \$3.5 billion for assistance to that region.

Under these circumstances, in which the U.S. is so acutely conscious of international interdependence, it seems odd that the administration appears to ignore, or even deny, the interdependence of the component parts of the United States.

Whether public officials in New York City and New York State are behaving well or badly may be arguable. It hardly seems possible to doubt, however, that what happens in America's largest city and second most populous state will significantly affect the whole country.

The second respect in which the fate of New York City has implications beyond its borders flows from the first. The Europeans and Japanese, who have been suffering from the current depression as much or more than the U.S., have been asserting for months that, since U.S. markets are so important to them, their recovery depends in large part on America's Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany has made no bones about saying he believes the administration should be acting more vigorously than it is to revive the U.S. economy.

While there is disagreement about the "ripple effect" of a New York default on the obligations of other large cities and on the United States economy generally, there would

seem to be at least a substantial risk that default and its consequences would stall the still-tentative American recovery, and perhaps turn it downward again.

If it did, the effect on U.S. allies and on most of the so-called "free world" would be deplorable, both economically and psychologically. Moscow and Peking would find further grounds for proclaiming the instability of the "capitalist system" and the contrasting virtues of communism.

This brings us to the third respect in which the unwillingness of the administration to assist New York has an impact on foreign relations — the question of national will, unity, and judgment.

In order to demonstrate to the world that the U.S. is not lacking in those qualities despite the loss of Vietnam, the President felt it necessary to deploy a formidable array of force to rescue the crew of a single American ship, the Mayaguez. Is it not likely that friend and foe alike — in Europe, Asia, and Latin America — would attach far more significance to an absence of sufficient national will, unity, and balance of judgment to rescue America's largest city, even if some of its troubles are of its own making?

Can one imagine a similar display of indifference by the governments of Britain, France, Italy, or the Soviet Union to mis-

fortunes of London, Paris, Rome, or Moscow? How, it will be asked, can an ally have confidence or an adversary respect for a nation which seems more interested in punishing than in safeguarding its own citizens?

Exactly what is appropriate and necessary to do to rescue or revive New York City and State is of course a moot point. In 1789 Alexander Hamilton, in order to confirm the unity of the new nation and establish the financial credit of all its parts, judged it wise for the federal government to assume the debts of all the states. The current emergency fortunately does not call for action so bold or so far-reaching.

What would seem to be required, at least from the point of view of impact on America's stature in the world, would be, first, a demonstration that Washington cares as much what happens to the people of its largest city as to the peoples of the Middle East and third world. And, second, such financial measures, whatever they may be, as are necessary to prevent the crisis in New York from releasing a cascade of economic dominoes across the country and abroad.

The author of this article writes from a background of 40 years as a United States diplomat.

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## Readers write

### Is class here to stay?

Mr. Goldie Scott calls for the eradication of the British class system. Has he considered what is to take its place? Does he advocate a new kind of class-structure or a classless society? If the first, he should be sure it will be better than that which went before. On the other hand, a classless human society is, I am inclined to think, a "will of the wisp." By all accounts, Russia has developed a new and, in some ways, less charitable class structure than the old and we are told that even Chairman Mao's boiler suit is of "better cloth!"

Any nation has and must have leaders and, therefore, I believe it is unrealistic to talk about eradicating the class system — all societies include different classes and one class will inevitably lead — in Victorian and Edwardian times, the ladder of social and economic advance was pitched at much too steep an angle and there was an unacceptably large gap between rich and poor. This has, to some extent, been corrected but let us hope

that the future will see more levelling up rather than levelling down.

The old British ruling class had its weaknesses — snobishness and hypocrisy among them — but it also had a strong sense of duty and honor. The discipline this inspired did not fail the nation in the great crises of the two World Wars. The present Leader of the Opposition in Britain, Mrs. Thatcher, has risen from a comparatively humble background by sheer hard work, intellect and character.

Let us hope that the leadership and government of this country will be in the hands of those who endeavor to uphold the Golden Rule for if we lose this standard all else falls.

Letters are welcome. Only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.

## W. Germany's system of justice on trial

By David Match

West Germany in the last 30 years has made great strides in developing a liberal criminal justice system. Thus when the Baader-Meinhof gang came along, with the theory that German society wasn't worth living in, a severe test of German justice vs. violence started that has not ended yet.

One of the saddest developments has been that the general population, stirred by terrorism, is now less interested in general reform of criminals. A sign of this is the pressure to reinstate the death penalty.

Moreover, the quality of justice has suffered because West Germany has had to devote so much time and money to apprehending and trying the Baader-Meinhof gang. As a result, other criminals receive fewer medical, social, educational and other services. Officials admit this privately.

In the case of the Baader-Meinhof defendants, the attorney-client relationship is now subject to surveillance under a new law almost all attorneys in West Germany oppose. The state says the law is necessary because the prisoners attempted to run their gang from prison with the help of sympathetic lawyers as messengers.

The refusal of the four accused terrorists now on trial in Stuttgart to cooperate with authorities made preparation of the trial a very long process, increasing pretrial detention. The four — Ulrike Meinhof and Gudrun Ensslin, women, and Andreas Bader and Jan-Karl Raspe — are charged with being the leaders of a criminal gang that has tried to abolish the existing order in Germany by force.

The alleged crimes include stealing arms and autos, armed bank robbery, kidnapping, killing policemen, and killing four U.S. soldiers (and wounding 37) in two bomb attacks.

Unfortunately, West Germany has been heavily criticized in the foreign press and even accused of a return to Nazi justice. Nothing could be further from the truth. Because top justice officers here knew the Nazi period by experience, and because West Germany now borders on an aggressive, totalitarian state, there is a conscious desire to deal wisely and patiently with the present challenge. In fact, an American could easily wish that the CIA had had equal police in dealing with pressures on it over the past few years.

Meinhof and her former husband, Klaus Roehl, were at one time secret members of the Communist Party. In the 1960s Roehl published a highly successful new left magazine, in part funded by money from East Berlin and passed through Prague.

Meinhof eventually broke with Roehl as she became more militant, and he ended up denouncing anarchy and what he called "left fascism."

Ulrike Meinhof, before she went underground in May, 1970, was in the center of West Germany's radical chic trend, which was in some ways similar to the celebration of the Black Panthers in the U.S. by high society, especially in New York.

Also of note, Baader and Meinhof both trained at an Arab camp in Jordan and when the Palestine guerrilla group, Black September, took hostages in Munich in September, 1972, Ulrike Meinhof's name was on the list of prisoners to be freed.

Mr. Match is the Monitor's correspondent in Bonn.

Independence? That's middle-class blasphemy. We are all dependent on one another, every soul of us on earth.

George Bernard Shaw